THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Shocking Affair—Two Young Men Accidentally Shot and Instantly Killed.

A correspondent of the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*, writing from Newton in that State, a few days since, narrates the following:—

Last night about 12 o'clock a most heartrending circumstance occurred in our city, whereby two young and promising boys, the only sons of a widowed mother, whose husband gave his life to our country's cause and fell on the field of battle, is now doubly bereaved by the loss of her only stay and comfort. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—

Mr. Cleveland and wife have been on a visit to friends in this place, and were at the house of Mrs. Annis, awaiting the arrival of the express train from the West, due at 1·25 A. M. The family of Mrs. Annis, consisting of two boys, (her only daughter being East, on a visit), Mr. Cleveland and wife, and a young man, a school teacher boarding at the house at the time, all present were enjoying themselves and having a pleasant time, as they were soon to lose the society of their visitors. During the conversation, the topic of the manual of arms was discussed, and upon the boys expressing a wish to witness the evolutions, the school teacher took a carbine belonging to Mr. Cleveland and began with the manual. He had proceeded as far as "take aim," "fire," when one of the boys gave the command to fire, when he thoughtlessly, or accidentally, let the hammer down full on the nipple of the gun, when, to the terror of that fated household, the piece was discharged, the ball going through the head of the youngest son, killing him instantly, and then striking the elder in the body, producing a mortal wound, as the eldest died about 10 o'clock this morning.

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland stated that he had withdrawn the load from the gun, and it is not a strange conjecture that the whole terrible calamity is the effect of carelessness. The bereaved mother, Mrs. Annis, has the sympathy of the entire community. She is a true woman, and nobly deserves all praise and commendation for the way in which she has, through her own efforts, provided for her family. She has achieved a high social and religious position in and among the circle of her friends and acquaintances, by her many virtues, and a consistent, earnest life. May the God of the afflicted comfort her.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.

A Man Literally Torn to Pieces by a Revolving Shaft.

The Chicago *Post* of December 25 gives the following particulars of an awful affair in that city:—

A terrible accident occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the slaughter-house of Shoeneman & Co. James Brown, an Irishman, forty-eight years old, was the victim. He was employed as engineer at the establishment, and it is supposed that while he was in the act of oiling the machinery, an overcoat which he wore became caught in the belting, and he was drawn around with great velocity. At the inquest this morning two men, named John Cady and Michael Holstein, testified that they were out in the yard, and heard a noise in the engine-room. On going into the room a horrible sight met their gaze. Brown, caught upon the pulley of the fly-wheel shaft, was being hurled about in a terrible manner. At every revolution of the wheel his legs came in contact with the ceiling of the room, so that both limbs were literally thrashed from his body, which was also torn to pieces. Part of both legs were thrown out of a window, the sill of which was struck each time as the unfortunate man went round. It was but the work of a moment to stop the engine, but the poor fellow was quite dead. His clothes were so tightly wound around the shaft that it was necessary to cut them in order to take the body down. Deceased leaves a wife and child. It is but a short time since that an engineer was burned to death in the same establishment, by falling into a vat of hot lard. An employe who attempted to save him was terribly burned in the effort.

THE CORSAIR FLEET.

Thirteen of the Spanish Gunboats Still Delayed—Reported Lack of Men, Provisions, and Water.

Thirteen of the thirty Spanish gunboats are still lying at the New York Upper Quarantine. Among these is the commodious frigate the Isabel la Catolica, which, in size, with her big guns looking menacingly from her port holes and deck, appears as though she might prove a formidable foe on the water.

The extent of information obtained was that the fleet will not set sail until after New Year's at the earliest. The vessels of the fleet lie huddled pretty closely together, and, diminutive as they are in size compared with the commodious frigate, present the combined appearance of quite an extensive armada, and, with their rakishly inclined smokestacks and masts, a particularly saucy one. On nearly all of them carpenters and others are still busy at work putting them in final readiness for sea.

Although on the Isabel la Catolica it is given out that the fleet will set sail just after New Year's, the probability is, as gathered from other sources of information, that it will be some days later before they all get under way for their destination. The chief obstacle at present in the way is said to be lack of men. All the men on the thirteen gunboats still detained, it is said, do not make up much more than one third of the complement of men required. In order to hurry off the boats as fast as possible the full quotas of a few of them are being filled, the remainder, if possible, to be obtained by recruiting. The necessary stock of provisions and also of water, it is added, has not yet been obtained. Only officers are allowed to come ashore, and a strict watch, it is reported, has to be kept on the men to prevent desertion. Meantime all the pretentious pomp and show of rigid naval discipline is kept up to give imposing weight and dignity to the flotilla.

WHY FATHER HYACINTHE CAME.

A Boston Widow the Attraction—Almost as Romantic as Heloise and Abelard.

During the summer of 1867 a Boston gentleman, together with his wife and widowed sister, were in Paris. Of course they, among the other wonders of the French capital, went to hear Pere Hyacinthe. The widow, who is young, has but one child, and is quite wealthy, fell in love with the Pere. Finally meetings were brought about, at which she expressed so much joy that the feeling became mutual. Although the Carmelite had begun to express himself freely in public regarding religious matters, he did not go far enough to suit his female adorer, who had more extended views, both religious and political, regarding matters in a monarchical country, where Church and State are closely allied. Under the tutelage of the Boston lady the priest became more and more outspoken in his views, and finally events culminated in his retirement from his monastic orders, and it was supposed he had gone to Passy to keep quiet. It was not known for some time in France that he had gone to America; but he, as everybody now knows, came here, and after remaining in New York some weeks, so as to get rid of all taint of suspicion, went to Boston, where he met the lady who had drawn him hither. It is with the intention of settling private affairs in France that he returned; but before long, as has been hinted, he will return to America and probably remain here, and marry the lady who has drawn him away from fatherland and mother church.

Ye CUBAN PATRIOT.

A Calm Inspection of Him.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Just at this time our souls are wrenched with sympathy for the Cuban "patriot," and with hatred for his inhuman oppressor. Our journals are filled with the struggles, the sufferings, and the noble deeds of this patriot, and nothing on earth can get our attention for a moment unless it has something to do with him. The tears that are shed over his misfortunes every day would float a navy; the daily ink that is lavished upon the limning of his virtues would float another one; and a month of the prayers that are offered for his lifting up, if concentrated upon the world's dead, might precipitate the final resurrection. We are bound up, heart and soul, in our Cuban "patriot." We live but for him, we should die if he were taken from us. Daily we cry, "Holy, holy, holy, and perfect and beautiful, is Heaven's beloved, the sublime Cuban 'patriot!'"

And how grand a character he is! How gallant, how lofty, how magnanimous! His career, from the moment his heart is first stirred with patriotic emotions till that heart ceases to beat, is a chivalrous romance. He begins by shouting "Down with the Spaniard!" in the streets of Havana. Then he and a hundred of his fellows are captured by a handful of soldiers and thrown into prison. Here they take the oath to the Government, hire out to it as spies upon other patriots, and finish by denouncing a hundred of their personal friends to the Government at so much a head. Those parties are duly shot, garroted, or hanged in the public plaza, or otherwise made away with according to the peculiar taste of the commandant in the matter of executions.

Next, the patriot escapes to the country and resumes patriotism once more. A few hundreds of them band together, and then we hear of gallant deeds! They pounce upon deserted plantations and burn up the sugar crop and the negro quarters—and forthwith our great journals shriek the tidings of "Another grand patriot victory!"

Then the Government troops capture half the knightly gang and shut them up in a barn and burn them alive. And instantly our great journals, and our Congressmen, and ourselves, rage about the brutal inhumanity of Spain—and with all our hearts we hate those Spaniards for burning up those pure patriots, and we know we are sincere, too, notwithstanding we cannot somehow help feeling rather glad they did it.

Pretty soon the great journals tell us, in thundering display lines, how the patriot warrior Don Aguilar Jesus Maria Jose y John the Baptist Bustamente made a brilliant dash upon the great plantation of Senor Madre de Dios el Calderon Gewhillikens de Valladolid, and burned up the whole concern, considering it best on the whole to do this, inasmuch as Senor Valladolid's political opinions were exactly of the universal Cuban pattern, and could never by any possibility be depended upon to remain in one shape two hours at a time, unless the holder of the same were asleep or dead. And further, the papers tell us how the patriot Bustamente and his six hundred followers next marched Valladolid and his family down the road some thirteen miles, on foot, and with ropes around their necks for convenience of steering them, and then, while the helpless parents and children knelt and pleaded piteously for life, boldly carved them to pieces with bowie-knives. And all America shouts, "Hurrah for gallant Cuba! —down with her hated oppressor!" And fiercely we beslege Congress to "recognize" the struggling patriots and reward their single-hearted virtue with our appreciative protection.

Right away we hear that the Spanish troops and Bustamente's army have met and fought a tremendous battle. We gloat over the particulars. We thrill from head to heel as we read how that the battle raged furiously from eight in the morning till six in the evening, resulting in the complete destruction of eleven barns, two plantations, three saw-mills, one hospital and its patients, and the total rout of the enemy, with a loss of sixteen wounded, and also one killed by being run over by a wagon. But we grieve sore to hear that the patriot Bustamente was taken prisoner by the brutal Spanish horde, and our hearts sink, and suffer, and break when we hear that his captors lassoed him and dragged him three miles to the military prison at the heels of a galloping horse, and then decided that it was just as cheap to confine what was left of him in a coffin. And how we do abuse the uncivilized sort of warfare those Spaniards wage!

But soon we rejoice once more, when we hear that the unconquerable patriots, from a safe hiding place in the hills, have sent out emissaries and fomented a conspiracy among the slaves which has resulted in a gentle midnight massacre, by the blacks, of a couple of dozen slumbering families of white people, accompanying the deed with the usual Cuban impartiality as to whether the families were "patriots" or friends of the Government.

And while we are still rejoicing over this victory, we learn how that the patriot instigators of it, being close pressed, laid down their arms, took the oath to serve Spain, and then for a consideration informed on and helped to capture all those slaves and furnish each of them with twelve hundred trifling lashes on the bare back with ox whips, in the course of which entertainment some of the slaves died—and the rest followed suit the next day. But ah, they died in a glorious cause. They died to free their country from the oppressor. It is sweet to die for one's native land. Those poor humble blacks will live in history—for nearly a year.

In his self-sacrificing struggles for his country's freedom, the Cuban patriot makes valorous use of every method and every contrivance that can aid in the good cause. Murder, theft, burglary, arson, assassination, rape, poison, treachery, mendacity, fratricide, matricide, homicide, parricide, and all sides but suicide, are instruments in his hands for the salvation of his native land, and the same are instruments in the hands of the "oppressor" for the damnation of the same. Both parties, patriots and Government servants alike, stand ready at any moment, apparently, to sell out body, soul, and boots, politics, religion, and principles, to anybody that will buy; and they seem equally ready to give the same away for nothing whenever their lives stand in peril. Both sides massacre their prisoners; both sides are as proud of burning a deserted plantation or conquering, capturing, scalping, and skinning a crippled blind idiot, as any civilized army would be of taking a fortified city; both sides make a grand school-boy pow-wow over it every time they fight all day long and kill a couple of sick women and disable a jackass; both sides lie, and brag, and betray, and rob, and destroy; a happy majority of both sides are fantastic in costume, grotesque in manner, half civilized, unwashed, ignorant, bigoted, selfish, base, cruel, swaggering, plantation-burning semi-devils, and it is devoutly to be hoped that an All-wise Providence will permit them to go on eating each other up until there isn't enough left of the last ragamuffin of the lot to hold an inquest on. Amen.

Now there you have a sober, quiet opinion of the idolized Cuban "patriot" and his cause, and one which is impartial and full of charity. I have read about the Cuban "patriot" and the Cuban "oppressor," and the ghastly atrocities which they are pleased to call "warfare," till I seem almost to have got enough. Everybody knows that the Cuban "oppressor" is a very devil incarnate, and if thoroughly impartial newspaper accounts of the doings in Cuba were furnished us, everybody would see that the Cuban "patriot" is another devil incarnate just exactly like him. They are of the same breed, the same color, they speak the same language and dishonor the same religion, and verily their instincts are precisely and unvaringly the same. I do not love the Cuban patriot or the Cuban oppressor either, and I never want to see our Government "recognize" anything of theirs but their respective corpses.

A HYGIENIC NUISANCE.

Astounding Discoveries in the Russian Bath—What Ladies Bathe In—The Same Water Used by All Customers.

The public who patronize Russian and Turkish baths will doubtless be interested in the perusal of the following documents that result from the investigations of the officers of the New York Board of Health. If the statements made be true the patrons of the baths will in the future give them a wide berth.

The attention of the Board of Health officers was first called to their irregularities by a citizen, who addressed a note to Mr. Bown, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. That officer at once addressed Mr. Norton, assistant to the Sanitary Superintendent, as follows:—

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 531 Mott street, New York, December 13, 1869.—Dear Sir:—I beg leave to lay before you the statement contained in the following extract, made from a private letter received by me, of this date, from a responsible citizen, namely:—

I learned yesterday of an outrage which is being perpetrated upon this community by Gibson, the proprietor of the Russian baths, under Wallack's Theatre. A young man of about twenty, a clerk at Atwood's drug store, under Wallack's, is my informant. He stated that the water from the bath is pumped up fresh on Monday, that it is used by bathers, runs out into tanks, in the rear of his (Atwood's) store, and is pumped back again, and so on, pumping up and running out until Thursday, when fresh water is brought in. He says that upon one occasion, when it was pumped up during the day for the use of the ladies, it was so foul and the stench produced by it in a heated state so great that they could not possibly use it. I thought that this was a very proper subject for Dr. Barris' investigation. If any of your officers wish to examine into the matter let them go to Atwood's drug store, and he will show them the vats in the rear of his store, and by means of which this abominable, beastly business is carried on. It seems that Gibson saves a good deal by not having fresh water more than once per week from the Croton Board. Very truly yours,

JOHN BOWN.

To Mr. Norris K. Norton.

On receipt of this complaint at his office, Dr. Harris instructed Inspector Ingraham and a plumber to make an examination. The inspector on the 24th visited the place, and reports:—

Part of said premises are used as a theatre, part as a drug store, and other parts as a Russian bath establishment. On the third story there is a large bathing tub, wherein I observed two men, and a third who had just got out. The tank is supplied with water in the following manner:—Under the theatre there are two pumps—one to pump the Croton water direct from the main in the street to the bathtub, the other from one of the two tanks in the yard, which are arranged as follows:—One of the tanks is placed above the other, the water from the Croton main is pumped into the bathing tub, which has an overflow at the top, and a waste-pipe at the bottom. The overflow and waste-pipe are connected to the upper tank in the yard, and so arranged that when the bath overflows or the plug is drawn from the bottom, the refuse or waste water flows into and fills the upper tank in the yard, to the bottom of which there are attached a pipe, ball, and ball faucet that fills the lower one from the upper one. From the lower one there is a pipe connected to one of the pumps, also a pipe from the pump to the bathing-tub, to supply it from the tank when required. The upper tank has an overflow-pipe connected to the street sewer, so arranged that all waste or refuse water from the bath is discharged into and must pass through the overflow before it goes to the sewer. Therefore, if any chemicals or medicines are used in the process of the Russian bathing which are heavier than water, they must fall to the bottom and pass through the pipe and faucet into the lower tank warm, whence the water is pumped to the bathing tub. As to the effect of this on the human system I most respectfully refer it to the medical department.

JAMES INGRAHAM,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

The subject will be referred to the Board of Health for its action.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Miss Alice Dunning Charges Mr. Lingard with Ill Treatment—A Warrant of Arrest Issued.

Quite an excitement was created in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, by the appearance in the *role* of complainant of Miss Alice Dunning, the burlesque actress, who has become favorably known to the American public by her connection with the Lingard troupe of burlesquers and comic singers. The fair complainant, on her entry into court, seated herself next a burly representative of the Metropolitan Police, and from the inquiring looks she cast around the court, it was evident that there was something weighty on her mind. She passed her gloved hand across her brow as the form of Michael Rooney, drunk and incapable, was moved down stairs for the one hundred and fiftieth time, and turning to Mr. Adolph Sleicher, the court interpreter, inquired could she see the Judge.

"Certainly, Miss," replied the polite officer, "will you step this way if you please?"

So saying, he led her through the gate of sorrows, or, plainly speaking, the iron railing in the court-room, and, calling the attention of Justice Dodge to the matter, left her at the Judge's desk.

"What's the matter, Miss?" said the Judge.

"I came here to have my husband arrested, sir," was the reply.

"On what charge, madam?"

"He called me vile names, abused me, and threatened to blow my brains out with a pistol."

"Oh, he threatened to shoot you; what's his name?"

"He is known as William Horace Lingard, sir, but his real name is William Needham."

"Here," cried Justice Dodge, turning to one of the clerks, "make out an application for a warrant in this lady's case. Pass that way, madam."

The clerk selected his best quill pen and endeavored to calm the agitated feelings of the fair complainant, who gave her name as Alice Needham, the defendant's name as William Needham, residence as Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, and complained that the defendant had called her a dirty strumpet, threatened to blow her brains out with a pistol, and had habitually abused, ill used, and ill treated her for some time past, wherefore she prayed that he might be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

"Sign your name here, please," said the clerk, and the complainant affixed her signature, swore to the complaint, and on being informed that a warrant would be issued and Mr. Lingard arrested, left the court in triumph. The warrant was then placed in the hands of a court officer for service.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

HARD TO KILL.

A Knife Plunged to the Hilt Through a Man's Temple—It Takes the Full Strength of Five Men to Extract It—He Laughs and Jokes Under the Operation.

A row and remarkable case of stabbing took place on Christmas, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on Broadway, near Eighth street, in front of Bloch's second-hand store. Jerry Horgan was found lying there, with a knife buried to the hilt in his left temple. He was unable to speak, and was thought to be dying. Restoratives revived him, and he was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital. Here he was unusually facetious in his talk.

"Doctor," he said, "I guess I'm a dead man."

"You're worth two dead men," replied the doctor.

"Well," said he, "I ain't fit to die. I'm too big a sinner."

While the surgeons were preparing to extract the knife he kept opening and shutting the part which stuck out of his head. "I just want to see how it feels. It don't hurt a bit, but it seems like I had two heads. Well, an Irishman is hard to kill. We're a tough set. Life sticks to us mighty close."

When the surgeons got ready for work, and found it impossible to extract the blade by hand, they laid the man on a couch upon the floor, and with the left side of his head uppermost. Three men with might and main held his head down. The engineer brought his pipe tongs in to grasp the hilt of the knife. This gave a sort of augur handle for the surgeon and engineer to pull by. All things ready, the surgeon and engineer took hold each with both hands, and tugging steadily with all their power, against three pairs of hands holding the head down, the knife came out with a jerk, thanks to a rivet of good steel. Horgan bore it without flinching, exclaiming when the feat was accomplished, "Now my two heads have come together, and it feels good."

The weapon was a common two-bladed pocket-knife, the blade used well worn. It penetrated two and a half inches. The optic nerve is not injured. It is thought that Horgan is in no danger; that, on the contrary, he will recover without difficulty.

How the affair took place, why and who drove that knife through Horgan's skull, is a secret locked in his chest, and he refuses to surrender the keys. This much he reveals:—He was drinking and carousing all Christmas with a party. In the evening the party were in a forensic mood. Wrath mingled in the discussion. The logic of cold steel and mighty muscle cut short the debate, closed it, and broke up the assembly.

Jerry's boarding place is with Mrs. Corcoran, on Elm, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Officers McFarlane, Wharton, and McDermott found Horgan, and had taken him to the hospital. Doctors Ritchie and Vinnedge officiated in extracting the knife and dressing the wound.—*Cincinnati Times, Dec. 27.*

OBITUARY.

Frederick S. Cozzens.

Frederick Swartwout Cozzens, the author of "The Sparrowgrass Papers," died at his residence in Brooklyn, last Thursday. He was born in New York on the 5th of March, 1818, and has always lived in or near the city. Although engaged during most of his adult years in mercantile pursuits, he spent most of his leisure hours in the pleasures of authorship, wrote for the *Knickerbocker* during its best days, and in 1853 collected a volume of his contributions to that periodical under the title "Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde." To some of the earlier numbers of the old series of *Putnam's Magazine*, he sent the famous "Sparrowgrass Papers" (reprinted in book form in 1856), which gave him a reputation as one of the first American humorists of his day. Professing to describe the misadventures of a city man, who with wild and unpractical views of rural life takes a villa on the banks of the Hudson, the book struck the keynote of very common experience, and became the parent of whole broods of similar books and periodical essays which soon drove the really humorous Sparrowgrass out of fashion. Until it was done to death by weak imitators, Mr. Cozzens' volume was a very notable literary success. He published two years later a pleasant volume of travel entitled "Acadia, a Sojourn Among the Blue Noses." Mr. Cozzens at this time was a wine merchant in New York, and occupied a pleasant home on the Hudson, just below the village of Yonkers, where the scene of Mr. Sparrowgrass' experience was laid. He published a little paper called the *Wine-Press*, devoted chiefly to the interests of the trade, and enlivened by many readable essays in the pleasant and easy style of which he was a master. Some time ago, however, he failed in business and removed to Brooklyn, where he has latterly employed himself as a desultory writer for the press.

John H. Oxley.

Mr. John H. Oxley, some years ago quite prominent in theatrical affairs in this country, and until recently treasurer of the Dramatic Fund Association, died in New York on Sunday last. He originally appeared before a New York audience thirty-two years ago, at the old Park Theatre, and was afterwards successful as a star both in New York and in this city, where he became joint manager with F. C. Weymes in a theatre.

Of late years he has been lost sight of by the public, but he had been an influential member of the Dramatic Association, and, save that he was looked upon as an eccentric, seems to have been respected by the members of the guild for his former energy and faithfulness.

STANTON.

A Tribute by the Departed Statesman to His Guardian and Preceptor.

It will be remembered that the late Edwin M. Stanton studied law at one time with Daniel L. Collier, Esq., his guardian, whose decease took place in this city as late as last March. Mr. Stanton acknowledged in the following terms the receipt of a printed copy of a memorial sermon delivered by the Rev. W. P. Breed soon after Mr. Collier's death:—

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1869—Rev. William P. Breed, D. D.—Dear Sir:—I have read with much interest your admirable memorial sermon on our friend, Mr. Collier. It is a touching tribute to the virtues of an excellent man, whose memory will be cherished with fondness and respect by all who knew him. The news of his death reached me when I was enfeebled by long illness and much suffering. I designed to pay my tribute to his memory in a letter to Mrs. Collier, and also to his rare professional merit in a suitable memoir. But the sudden shock, in my debilitated condition, disqualified me for the task, and has compelled me to postpone it until my health is more fully restored. You have left little to be done, but there were certain professional qualities belonging to Mr. Collier which distinguished him and made his walk and conduct an example that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the young members of the profession. Mr. Collier was not only my legal instructor, but was my guardian after my father's death. This relation not only enabled me to know his personal and private virtues, but also gave me facilities for observing his professional qualities to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other person enjoyed. *As a lawyer*, Mr. Collier was fitted for the highest walks in the profession; but, singularly free from all personal ambition, he found his chief happiness in the domestic and social circle. If my life should be prolonged and strength restored, I hope to do good to my profession by setting Mr. Collier's example as a lawyer before them more fully than the limits of your memorial would allow.

Please present my regards to Mrs. Collier and family, and accept for yourself the assurance of my sincere friendship and esteem.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Foreign Literary Items.

—Ladies are about to be admitted to medical lectures at the Carolinska Institute in Stockholm, provided they have acquired the same amount of preparatory knowledge as is required of male students, in order to obtain a university certificate of having passed a successful examination in medico-philosophy.

—From a paper called the Hiogo and Osaka *Herald* we learn that the Mint there is now under an English superintendent—Mr. George Waters, though there is a Japanese governor—Tooyne Bundo. There is therefore an end so far to the old style of Japanese minting, and numismatists must take note accordingly.

—A list of books for the comparative study of the science of religion, which becomes also a help to comparative mythology, has been formed by Messrs. Trubner. It already includes Vedism, Hindooism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Tanism, Mohammedanism, and the mythologies of South Africa and the American Indians.

—During an excavation made in Pompeii recently the objects turned up were a human skeleton, almost perfect, a pair of gold earrings with pearls, a gold bracelet and five gold coins, 782 silver coins, three silver rings, and sixty-seven pieces of bronze money. The coins were all of the Consular and Imperial periods. The jewelry and coins will be placed almost immediately in the Naples Museum, and the skeleton in the Pompeii Museum, together with the human remains previously discovered.

—A new work, "The Rosicrucians," by Mr. Hargrave Jennings, author of the "Indian Religions; or, Results of the Mysterious Buddhism," will be immediately published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, London. This book will contain upwards of three hundred engravings of Hermetic subjects, expressly collected for this publication. The book will give a serious view of the occult system of the renowned Brothers of the Rosy Cross, otherwise the Alchemists and "Illuminati," drawn, for the first time, from the Latin writings of Robertus de Fluctibus (Robert Flood or Fludd).

—Mr. Trubner, in his *American and Oriental Literary Record*, has begun a curious labor; it may be called the biography of the dying Walloon dialect in the shape of its bibliography, of which the first portion is now given, preceded by an introduction in French. From this we learn that the Walloon is to be regarded as a dialect of the *Langue d'Oil*, and not as a *patois* of French. Its earliest monument is a life of St. Bathilda, about 1173, but the remains are not numerous. The possession of Liege as a capital, with the Court of the Prince Bishops, favored the cultivation of this dialect, and in the thirteenth century its songs acquired political power. In the seventeenth century it reached its literary development in operas, comedies, and other pieces. Now it is reported the Walloon is dying, notwithstanding a Liege Society of Walloon Literature.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Chinese Laborers En Route for New Orleans—Meeting of the Nebraska Legislature.

A Theatrical Squabble in Chicago—Cuban Celebration of Christmas.

FROM THE WEST.

Chinese Laborers—The Nebraska Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 28.—Two hundred and fifty Chinese laborers have arrived here *en route* for New Orleans.

The Nebraska Legislature will commence its session in February next.

"Mary Warner" in Court.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The trial of the suit of Kate Bateman against Frank Aiken, of the Museum, for damages for the unauthorized use of the play of *Mary Warner*, commenced yesterday.

The Proposed World's Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—A meeting was held here last night of the committee recently appointed to consider the project of holding a world's fair here in 1871. After considerable discussion of the various plans, it was finally resolved that such a fair was not only feasible but practicable and desirable. A committee was appointed to draft articles incorporating the World's Fair Association, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to be submitted to a mass meeting to be held at the Southern Hotel on the 3d of January, at which the inauguration and perfecting of the arrangements for holding such a fair will be made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Mail Difficulty.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Information was received here several days ago that the foreign steamship companies have entered into a combination against the Post Office Department, refusing to carry the mails for the sea postage as heretofore, owing to the reduction of postage by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, which arrangement would go into effect on the 1st of January. Posmaster-General Creswell left here last night for New York on business connected with the subject.

FROM HAVANA.

A Novel Christmas Celebration.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Jose Crespules and Jose Ruba, convicted of attempting to incite a rebellion among the Catalan volunteers, were sentenced and garroted on Christmas day.

Arrived, steamers City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, Rapidan from New York, and Teutonia, from New Orleans.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for account. American securities are quiet and steady: United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84½; and of 1867, 84½. Ten-forties, 83. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 99½; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California white Wheat, 9s. 6d.; winter, 9s. Corn, 29s. 6d. Pork, 107s. Lard quiet. Bacon, 64s. Naval stores dull.

BREMEN, 28.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 6 thalers 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 28.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 28—1·30 P. M.—American securities are quiet. Erie, 18¾.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 05c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1·30 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable. Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 1d. Receipts of Wheat here for three days 50,000 quarters, including 40,000 of American. Flour, 29s. 3d. Peas, 36s. Pork, 106s. Lard, 75s. 6d.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86¾
Con. Stock Scrip...	86¾	Pacific Mail Steam...	47
do. scrip.....	81¾	West. Union Tele....	32½
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23	Mil. & St. Paul R com	78¾
Ph. and Rea. R.....	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	85¾	Adams Express.....	61¾
Clev. and Pitts. R....	83	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	67¾	United States Co....	50¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	81¾	Gold.....	120¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	104½	Market steady.	

—One of the French Academicians had his wine cellar struck by lightning a short time ago, and immediately noticed a remarkable change for the better in the quality of his wines. He took the hint, and now has a voltaic pile attached to each cask.

—A newly-wedded couple repaired to the depot in Baltimore the other day for the purpose of taking passage northward. Just as they were about to enter the cars a boy stepped up to the bridegroom, held out his hand, saying: "Papa, give me a cent before you go away." The bridegroom looked surprised and extremely foolish; the bride red and indignant. The husband finally managed to say to the child, "Go away, I'm not your father!" The little fellow, however, asserted that such was the case, and stoutly insisted on being presented with a penny. The wife's jealousy was now thoroughly aroused, and a "scene" was imminent, when a gentleman stepped forward and assured the couple that the child was in the habit of importuning young gentlemen with ladies on their arms in the identical language quoted above. This made matters pleasant at once, and the young couple proceeded rejoicingly on their way.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869.

The usual weekly bank statement, in its main features, likely to affect the future course of the market, is decidedly unfavorable in every point of view. The line of deposits has been contracted to the extent of $389,103, and the legal-tenders have fallen off $16,570. On the other hand the loans have increased over $106,927, and specie $45,086. Both the clearings and balances show a great falling off, the former to the extent of $6,397,258, and the latter, $705,197, but this includes only five business days. This is not a favorable auspice of the future of the local money market, but the expanding of loans in the face of declining resources is indicative of a disposition to accommodate their customers to the extent of their resources.

There is an average demand for discount loans today, but no pressure. Call loans are quiet and easy at rates before quoted.

Gold was slightly weak this morning, the market opening at 120⅞, declining to 120½, and closing at 120¾. In Government loans there is no demand, and prices show a fractional decline.

There was some improvement in the amount of business at the Stock Board this morning. State sixes sold at 103¼ for the first series. City sixes were taken at 98⅝@99 for the new bonds; 90⅛ was offered for Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad brought 49·81 cash, and 50 b. 30; Pennsylvania sold slowly at 54; Camden and Amboy was firm at 118½ and Lehigh Valley at 58¼; 42 was offered for Little Schuylkill; 34½ for Catawissa preferred, and 28¾, b. o., for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks we have no sale to report. 33½ was offered for Lehigh.

Among the miscellaneous stocks there was a small sale of Mechanics' Bank at 81¾, and of Green and Coates Streets Railroad at 38½.

—It is not generally known by the mercantile community that the "National Exchange Bank," with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, will be absorbed by the "Bank of the Republic" on and after the 11th proximo. William H. Rhawn, Esq., the President of the latter institution, has purchased two-thirds of the stock of the Exchange National Bank, and the institution will hereafter be conducted as one bank, with a capital of *one million dollars*. The circulation of the Bank of the Republic will be increased by this operation to the extent of $40,000, which is a very important item in banking interests.

Mr. J. Boyd, the President of the Exchange National Bank, will retire to private life, and Mr. Gilbough, its cashier, will be promoted to the position of cashier of the Seventh National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

The fusion of these two institutions has given rise to considerable feeling upon the subject between the directors of the two banks, and certain charges and counter-charges have been made, which it would be improper to make public at this time. Besides the above advantage, the Bank of the Republic will receive over $500,000 in increased deposits. It has a capital of one million dollars, and was organized December 5, 1865, and went into operation May 22, 1866, with Joseph B. Ferree, Esq., as President. This gentleman was decidedly unpopular, and his course as presiding officer anything but satisfactory.

On the 29th of August, 1866, the entire stock was transferred to another class of stockholders, with William H. Rhawn as President, and Joseph P. Mumford as Cashier.

The following are the Board of Directors:—Benjamin Rowland, Jr., of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, coal merchants; Samuel A. Bispham, of Samuel Bispham & Sons, wholesale grocers; Frederick A. Hoyt, of F. A. Hoyt & Bro., clothiers; John Pearce, of Pearce & Doron, wholesale notions; Alfred Day, of Day, Huddell & Co., coal miners and shippers; Howard Hinchman, ex-President of "Commercial Exchange," and of Howard Hinchman & Son, flour and grain commission merchants; William M. Seyfert, of Seyfert, McManus & Co., iron manufacturers; Charles Richardson, late of J. C. Howe & Co., dry goods commission; J. Barlow Moorhead, of J. B. Moorhead & Co., iron manufacturers; William Hacker, of Hacker, Wetherill & Co., seedsmen; Charles D. Sharpless, dry goods merchant; William B. Bement, of Bement & Dougherty, Industrial Works; and William H. Rhawn, late Cashier of the Second and Central National Banks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s 1st se..	103¼	100 sh Read R..b30.	50
$500 City 6s, New..	100	do.....c.	49·81
c&p....	98¾	100 do.....	49·81
$1800 do .....is.	99	100 do.....b30.	50
$200 do....d bill.	99	400 do ....is.	c.49·81
20 sh Leh Val.....	53¼	27 do.....	c. 49¾
8 sh C & Am R.b5.	118¾	10 sh Gr & Coats	8t 38
4 sh Leh N St....	33¾	3 sh Penna R..is.	54

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅜@118¾; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 112@112½; do. 1865, new, 114⅜@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@115; do. 1868, do., 114⅞@115; 10-40s, 108½@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108¾@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120@120½; Silver, 118@119¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅜@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 112@112½; do. 1865, 112@112½; do. July, 1865, 114⅜@115; do. July, 1867, 114⅜@115; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@115; 5s, 10-40, 108¾@109. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108¾@109. Gold, 120⅛@120¾.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@119; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 111⅞@112½; do., 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1868, 114⅞@115⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; Cur. 6s, 108¾@109.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MAN OR BEAST?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the multitude of counsellors there may be safety, provided always there is no ethnologist among them, and the point to be considered is not the simple humanity of black people. But given the great facial-angle question, with its shin-bone corollaries, and given also disputants learned in the history of races, and the configuration of the human form divine, and we have at once a muddle of assertion and rejoinder sufficient to disturb the equilibrium of the most accurately poised intellect. We have in our time read forty or fifty treatises—mostly of the pamphlet description—which were intended to demonstrate by copious citations from Rollins' Ancient History and the Book of Genesis that a "nigger" is a "nigger" and that a white man is a white man, although these appear to be a pair of self-evident facts in little or no need either of proposition or of proof. Lately the tedium of the investigation is somewhat alleviated by the new question of "What is an Albino?" What is the proper social and political status of a creature the pupils of whose eyes are pink, the hair of whose head is "preternaturally white," whose skin is of a light color with dark spots or of a dark color with light spots? Is a human being thus variegated to be considered as still under the curse of Canaan? These are matters which might well arrest the attention of Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Louisiana, and late Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Nashville. The Professor has had "brought to his notice some remarkable cases of purely negro parentage, of children whose skins were perfectly white and free from any African tinge, while every feature, except that of the skin, was unmistakably that of the negro." Still a more serious and extraordinary case coming under Dr. Joseph Jones' observation was that of a full-blooded negro, who, not having the fear of the ethnologist before him, "gradually turned white," until he was nearly as white all over as the editor of the *Express*. Indeed, Albinos are rather common than otherwise; they are found among all races of men; they were well known to the ancients, and may have assisted at the building of the Tower of Babel; and there are Albino animals both wild and domestic. In Africa the Albinos are very numerous, and his Majesty the King of Loango, as well as his Majesty the King of Ashantee, employs them as the ornamental attendants of his person. These are facts which give rise to a variety of conjectures, but we content ourselves with a simple point of casuistry, viz.:—Whether a black man having become by some mysterious process white, thereby escapes the curse pronounced upon his race by the Almighty? But we are forced to admit that this is a problem which we are not learned enough in sacred science to solve; and as the hard-headed race of pro-slavery divine doctors has pretty much died out, we fear that the matter must remain unsettled and a collegiate distraction through all the ages.

The investigations of Dr. Joseph Jones have, however, had one valuable and practical result. "He finds," does the Doctor, "that between the epidermis of the white and colored races there is an identity of structure, and no such organic difference as indicates a diversity of origin and species of the different races." This is a dreadful blow to the writers of the sixpenny pamphlets, with their weighty logic and their polyglot knowledge of cuticular tints before the flood, and after it, and with their fine theory of the general influence of the shinbone upon the moral character. Over and over again, these gentlemen have proved both the justice and the necessity of slavery by arguments drawn from the hair, the eyes, the cuticle, the nose, the teeth, the hands and the feet of the slave. They were anatomical in their politics. They were physiological in their religion. They sought to color legislation by setting up a radical and fundamental difference between Americans and Africans. The gorilla was unto them a god-send. The chimpanzee was installed the ally of the Federal Constitution, as they were eager to understand it; and here comes Dr. Joseph Jones, of Louisiana, and denies "diversity of origin and species of the different races." Cruel Dr. Jones! He even reaches the harrowing conclusion, "from microscopical and physiological investigation, that the hair of the negro possesses all the characteristics of hair, and is not wool." Not wool! Why, this not only demolishes many beautiful theories, but it takes the point out of innumerable jokes. It establishes an identity between the flowing locks of "a patriarch" and the frizzled capillary arrangements of "Uncle Ned" before his lamentable baldness. This will never do! We can give up "the eboe shin;" we can admit that the chromatic cuticle is indecisive; we can allow that thick lips and flat noses prove nothing; but if we surrender the total, absolute, and all-important difference of hair, we can but feel that even at this late day Canaan is getting rather the better of us, and that our Caucasian pre-eminence is in danger. If the head-covering of the black is not "wool" there is an end of everything—of essays in the *Express*, of engravings in Mr. Pomeroy's newspaper, of one of the chief attractions offered by "minstrels," of all resemblance between white men and the golden-haired Phœbus, between black men and his Satanic Majesty! If this be the finale of controversy, the Ethiopian and the Anglo-Saxon are indeed men and brethren. Prejudice is palsied; sophistry is silenced; and hard-hearted champions of "caste" will be compelled to abandon one of the most pungent peculiarities of their arrogant and brawling rhetoric.

If we had ever supposed that any man conscientiously believed the white only to be man, and the black to be a brute and beast, we might have treated this topic more seriously. But these slanderers of their kind did not need the refutations of Dr. Jones half so much as they pretended to. They knew that they were chattering folly and mouthing falsehoods. It is pleasant to feel that the day in which they were for a moment respectfully listened to has gone by forever.

CARPENTER ON NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not think that the recent speech of Senator Carpenter on the rights and duties of neutrality is calculated to give him reputation as a publicist.

Its main object was to satisfy the Senate and the country that the obligations of the United States, growing out of the condition of things in Cuba, required the political department of the Government to put into operation its neutral code, as between Spain and her rebelling subjects in that island; or, in other words, that a state of things existed which required Congress to instruct the Executive to maintain therein neutrality.

It is plain to see that Mr. Carpenter appreciated at the outset the difficulty of maintaining his thesis, growing out of the fact that no department of the Government of the United States had recognized a war in Cuba, and accorded to each of the parties thereto what are popularly known as belligerent rights.

He begins this portion of his speech by a general discussion of what neutrality is, cites Dr. Phillimore for English doctrine in that relation, and gives the two following circumstances, in which, in the opinion of this distinguished English publicist, the relation of neutrality consists:—

1. Entire abstinence from any participation in the war.

2. Impartiality of conduct towards both belligerents.

Very ignorantly, or very disingennously, the Senator seeks to apply this definition of neutrality—which Dr. Phillimore in his treatise discusses only in its relation to two admitted and recognized belligerents—to the condition of things existing in Cuba; and in the application insists that, even if neutrality permits both belligerents to purchase, in the neutral country, contraband of war, under circumstances which do not give one an advantage over the other, still this rule of neutral right must be so modified from time to time, and otherwise administered, that the result will be practically the same to each belligerent; or if, for any reason, one belligerent cannot avail itself of its admitted right to purchase contraband of war of the neutral, then the latter must preclude the other belligerent from purchases. This certainly is new doctrine.

Mr. Carpenter quotes from Mr. Wheaton's account of what took place in the British Parliament in 1819 and 1823, in respect to the Foreign Enlistment act of that country, as evidence that Great Britain acts, or has acted, upon this theory. His effort by the quotation is to create the impression that, when the revolt first broke out in the South American colonies, England prohibited both the insurgents and the parent country from exporting arms from its jurisdiction, and therefore we ought to do the same as to Cuba. The unfairness of the use which he makes of the quotation inheres in the fact that he does not narrate all the surrounding circumstances, as furnished by other portions of the text. The Senator ought to have known, or at least ought to have stated, that the condition of things existing in South America at the time referred to in the quotation bore no possible similitude, in law or fact, to the condition of things *now* existing in Cuba.

Mr. Wheaton is narrating, in the text from which the quotation is taken, the substance of the debates in Parliament between Sir J. Macintosh and Mr. Canning, the former attacking and the latter upholding the British Foreign Enlistment act. The object of Mr. Canning was to meet the suggestion of his antagonist, that the proposed law operated in favor of one belligerent party; and the former accomplished the result by explaining the circumstances of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1814, by which the former bound herself not to furnish any munitions of war to the revolting colonies of Spain in South America. By and by, he said, those colonies became States *de facto*, independent of the mother country. It became, therefore, necessary in 1819 to treat these *de jure* colonies but *de facto* States according to their true condition. They had come to be belligerent powers, entitled to belligerent rights, and therefore, in order to put the two warring parties of Spain and the provinces on equal footing, the parent country, as well as the colonies, was prohibited from purchasing supplies in England. But when war became probable between France and Spain, the condition of things was complicated by the necessity of treating both these latter powers alike, and this necessity was met by removing the prohibition of exporting arms and ammunition both as to Spain and as to the *de facto* independent States of South America.

It is therefore inexact to say that, during the time referred to by Wheaton, the provinces of South America bore the same legal and political relation to Spain that the Cespedes revolters in Cuba do, at this time, to that Government; for the South American provinces were then in the domain of international law—as much belligerent powers as were England and Russia respectively during the Crimean war.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

When the statement is read in the President's message that the contest now pending in Cuba has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency, the impression made is that information had been laid before the Government, more or less partial in its nature, more or less incorrect, but still information which our Secretary of State might consider trustworthy. The President has sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body calling for it, a voluminous document containing the desired information. Looking over the abstract of this document furnished us by the Associated Press, and analyzing and pondering its contents, we can extract out of it scarcely anything tending to show that there is or is not a state of war in Cuba in the sense of international law, or whether there is or is not a political organization among the insurgents.

Setting aside the correspondence between General Sickles and Secretary Fish, and between Secretary Fish and Minister Roberts, no part of which is of the slightest utility towards enlightening us as to what is going on in Cuba, we have a considerable number of letters addressed to the State Department by our Consuls in Cuba, from which we can gather the following items:—

In December, 1868, the insurrection was gaining strength.

The insurgents' Assembly passed a decree in or about March, 1869, abolishing slavery.

Count Valmaseda issued his celebrated proclamation, which is inserted.

Vice-Consul-General Hall, May 18, gives an account of military operations near Nuevitas.

Sibanicu, a hamlet, and Guaimaro, a village of 500 inhabitants, are the only places occupied by the insurgents, and both these places have been destroyed.

Such, it appears, was the meagre sum of information held by the Government on the Cuban revolution when the President's message was submitted to Congress. The affidavits filed by Messrs. Lowery and Evarts on the 15th of December, to establish the existence of a state of war and an independent government in Cuba, came in too late to be taken into account in the message; and we cannot regard as information the correspondence about the decree of the Captain-General authorizing captures on the high seas, or the remonstrances of Senor Roberts against the public meetings in New York; much less Minister Sickles' reports of his conversations with a Spanish Cabinet officer, on professed intentions to govern Cuba in a liberal way.

Now, whoever may be in fault for the Government's not being possessed of more facts regarding this very important foreign question, we ask, Is the paltry summary given above a sufficient ground for the statements embodied in the message or for any other statements? And would not a masterly silence, or a candid avowal of ignorance, have been a more dignified position to assume than the bold, unqualified affirmations which fell like a wet blanket on the hopes of the country, and chilled the generous resolves which Congressmen were disposed to bring into their legislative action?

Congress will now be able to judge how much weight is to be attached to the conclusions drawn by the President and the Secretary of State, under the superintendence of Mr. Sidney Webster. They need have no fear of coming into collision with what is called official information, but may boldly proclaim, of their own motion, the existence of what has been made evident to the public for the last fourteen months, and at once grant belligerent rights to the infant Cuban republic, or, better yet, direct the proper recognition of its independence.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

From the N. Y. Times.

The report of Dr. Sears, of the operations of the Peabody Education Fund, from the beginning down to last July, is a striking comment upon the sterling patriotism and wise benevolence of the dead philanthropist. The original gift by Mr. Peabody amounted to a million dollars, and about eleven hundred thousand dollars more in Planters' Bank bonds, and the object was the promotion of intellectual, moral, and industrial education in the Southern and Southwestern States. In addition to this, Mr. Peabody gave, in June, 1869, $1,384,000 more in securities of various kinds. The trustees to whom these large sums were consigned were given absolute discretion as to the localities and manner of carrying out Mr. Peabody's intentions, which, considering the social position and character of the gentlemen selected, was a perfectly safe course.

The first step after organizing which the trustees took was to survey the field of operations, and with that purpose Dr. Sears visited, in 1867, and afterwards, the seven Atlantic and Gulf States, beginning with the eastern portion of Virginia and ending with Louisiana. He was received with cordial welcome by all the chief towns through which he passed, and about sixty, selected with reference to their influence in their respective States, already, in July of 1868, had made arrangements at his instance to organize public free schools. It may be remarked that this method of action was from the first decided upon by the trustees. They stated their leading object to be the promotion of common or primary school education by such means as then existed or could be created. It is remarkable that only one town of all those visited refused to co-operate in the establishment of the schools.

The cost of public and private education at the South was illustrated in a curious way by the agencies created by Mr. Peabody's gift. It was found that the whole of the white children of the South could be educated in public schools at no more than the cost of educating half the white children in private schools. In 1868, up to July, there was $74,000 definitely, and $78,000 conditionally, appropriated for these schools in eight States, and other grants were subsequently made. But the money thus given was much augmented by the people to whom it was awarded, and the fund, therefore, not only promoted the education of the South directly, but stimulated the people to new exertions of their own.

It is unnecessary to go over the whole field embraced by Dr. Sears' report. The aid to the various States seems to have been given with great discrimination and care. The plan generally was to induce the establishment of primary schools, by undertaking the chief cost of such, and of helping struggling institutions where free primaries were impracticable. Students at normal schools receive also some of the benefits of the fund. There are now a considerable number of persons included in this category. The whole report, in short, indicates earnest and intelligent work. The trustees do well to publish it, for a good reason. They are not amenable to public interference in any shape, and might, if they chose, have declined to lay themselves open to any criticism whatever. Adopting a contrary course, and inviting all who please to read their statement of accomplished results, the public is not only informed upon a very interesting and important subject, but is able to commend the spirit in which they have interpreted Mr. Peabody's wishes, and the care and faithfulness with which those wishes have, so far, been carried into effect.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON—MR. STEWART'S PROPOSITION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Saturday evening last, at a special meeting of the Union League Club, Mr. Charles Bull, Senior Vice-President, in the chair, a series of appropriate resolutions, offered by Mr. W. C. Bryant, were adopted, in recognition of the great public services of the late Edwin M. Stanton, after which, on motion of Colonel Le Grand Cannon, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address, to be given before the club, on the life, character, and services of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, a man who always has an eye to substantial business results, then took the floor, and moved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimony of esteem to the deceased they may think fit. And we think we can tell what this means. It means that our late War Minister, who was entrusted with the disposition and who disposed of a thousand millions and more of the public money, died comparatively poor; that he made no money in his great office; that while living he declined the offers from his fellow-citizens which, we think, he might wisely have accepted, and that Mr. Stewart is willing to co-operate in a movement to make comfortable in their circumstances the widow and children of the deceased.

This, we think, is what Mr. Stewart was aiming at in his resolution. The proposition is that of a patriot and a public benefactor; but we hold that something more than this is due in recognition of the public services of Stanton. We hold that Congress, in a generous pension to his family, can best express the respect of the two houses for the memory of the faithful public officer, and that such pension should be voted, with the necessary appropriation. We consider it a disgrace only to the Government that General Grant, in order to make both ends meet at the end of the war, felt it a duty, as it was under the circumstances, to accept the generous offerings made him from his fellow-citizens. It is a disgrace to the Government that the widow of ex-President Lincoln has been compelled to make her home in Germany for the sake of economy, when a pension of a few thousands a year would have enabled her to live comfortably in her own country. Congress should avoid a similar disgrace in the case of Stanton; nor should Senator Sumner abandon his bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Fidelity in office is not rewarded, and that is one great reason why public rogues are so numerous in this country.

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Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 813 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 18 stuth 5t*

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB DINGEE,
No. 1221 N. EIGHTH Street.
EDWIN M. CARR,
12 21 1w6 No. 1230 MARLBOROUGH Street.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.
The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 6 5 tf12 31

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,

1 3 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 5

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTERESTS and DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY,

One of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.
The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centring at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage ($4,500,000), and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancellation of the bonds.
The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorhead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.
The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.
We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000 at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency (denominations $500 and $1000 coupon). Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon, payable at our office on January 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¾ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.
We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.
12 24 6t JAY COOKE & CO.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 26

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3mrp

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2130 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 6mos

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Robert Hamilton, who is charged with being concerned in the assault upon Detective Brooks, and who was held in $20,000 bail to answer, has been released on bail, a reduction to $12,000 being permitted by the court. His trial is fixed for January 6.

—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania was held yesterday, St. John's Day, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. After the installation of the newly elected officers of the Grand Ledge, the R. W. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton, announced the appointments for the ensuing year.

—A meeting of the Board of Fire Directors was held last night at Fifth and North streets. On motion a committee of two firemen from each of the fire districts was appointed to confer with Councils in relation to the resolution adopted by Common Branch dispensing with the appropriation to the hose companies. A resolution of inquiry was also adopted, asking certain fire companies if they were willing to dispose of their property, and if so, on what terms.

—The residence of Mr. White, at the corner of White's court and Rose street, near Broad and Fitzwater streets, was entered a night or two ago, while the family was in the lower part of the house, and the upper rooms thoroughly ransacked. The thief secured two gold watches, some silver spoons, and fifty dollars in greenbacks. The noise made by the depredator was heard by one of the inmates, and upon her going up stairs the rascal fled, getting off safely with the plunder.

—The Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting last evening, Peter B. Simons, Esq., President, in the chair. After the opening exercises, an address was delivered by Thomas K. Cree, Esq., of Pittsburg, Chairman of the State Executive Committee; subject, "Our Association Work." The address was followed by the question for discussion: "What are the Duties of the Members of the Young Men's Christian Association?" Several of the members took part in the debate. John L. Shape, Esq., recited a number of choice pieces. Seventy-eight new members were elected.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¾.

—Yesterday's rain extended over a wide range of country.

—A rumor is afloat in New York of irregularities in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

—Owing to the unusually mild weather the Hudson is again navigable for many miles north of Poughkeepsic.

—A decision was yesterday rendered at Binghamton, N. Y., in the Ramsey-Fisk case in favor of Fisk & Gould.

—Lewis Lougrey, a farmer in Washington county, N. Y., was shot and killed yesterday by a neighbor, Ezra Gregory.

—John R. Wilder, in Westwood village, near Cincinnati, yesterday inflicted fatal injuries on his wife, and then committed suicide.

—Burglars entered the Lumberman's Savings Bank, in Bangor, Me., on Sunday night, but got nothing, the safe resisting all their efforts.

—On Sunday evening Eastern California and Nevada were visited by the heaviest earthquake ever experienced in that section. It was felt over a large extent of country.

—It is proposed to embody the numerous acts relating to the coinage of the country in one law, which, among other provisions, will remove the control of the different mints and assay offices from Philadelphia to Washington.

—From Pembina we learn that the failure of Colonel Dennis to enlist Indians saved the lives of McDougall and his suite. Had a single halfbreed been killed, his death would have been revenged by the murder of the whole Canadian party.

Foreign Affairs.

—The new Spanish constitution is to be finally settled during next month.

—China is reported to have made large concessions of territory in the Northwest to Russia.

—Instead of showing liberality, it is said the American bishops blindly follow the Papal lead.

—The French military secret society, mentioned yesterday, turns out to be a very insignificant affair.

—In the French Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the election of Isaac Pereire, a Government candidate, was annulled by a heavy majority.

—The French Ministry have not yet resigned, but they will probably do so to-day, when Ollivier will be set to work to form a new Cabinet.

—The London *Times* republishes the card of the Harvard crew, relative to the late international race, and rejoices in it as an answer to all charges of English unfairness over the event.

STANTON.

The Resolutions of the Union League.

At a meeting of the Union League yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:—

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia unite with the friends of the country in the expression of the profound sorrow for the death of Edwin M. Stanton, which we deplore as a national bereavement.

Resolved, That we remember with gratitude the faithful and successful management of the War Department of the Government by Mr. Stanton. His fearless disregard of popular prejudices, and his firmness and honesty in the performance of his duties, were as essential as the army itself to the successful conduct of the war, and contributed largely to preserve the life of the nation. We remember and honor him as a power in the administration of President Lincoln which no adversity could paralyze, which withstood the fiercest storms that expended their fury upon it, and which seemed lifted up, as "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," to confirm and strengthen the faith of the American people in the great cause of human liberty.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the family of Mr. Stanton our warmest sympathy in their affliction, and ask their acceptance of these resolutions as a tribute of our respect for his memory and of our appreciation of those public services which render his name illustrious in the history of nations.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family on behalf of the League.

GENERALITIES.

John Bull Does Not Object to Our Annexing Hayti.

A late number of the London *Times* congratulates the United States on the prospective acquisition by us of the entire island of Hayti, and draws the following gratifying picture of the scheme:—

"A population ten times as numerous as that now existing, and a trade fifty times as extensive as that now maintained, could easily be supported by the island under a good administration, and such an administration the Americans, above all other people in the world, are, from their position, their resources, and their character, competent to supply. Of course it is not to be disguised that the acquisition of San Domingo may be but the first step in the way of aggrandizement. That the conterminous territory of Hayti must sooner or later be annexed to the American Government on the island needs no repeating; and that Cuba on one side and Porto Rico on the other may ultimately pass under the same rule, is at least not improbable. In days, however, when the earth is thought to be getting too small for its inhabitants, it ought to be matter of unqualified satisfaction that one of its fairest portions should be redeemed from desolation and waste."

Assistance to Immigrants in Australia.

In Australia the revenue derived from public lands is divided into three parts, one being appropriated to the assistance of immigration. Some of the colonies offer $75 for every suitable English immigrant; others adopt the plan of selling passage-warrants in Australia to persons who wish to bring their relatives to the country, the price being proportioned to the value of the persons to be imported, who pay part of their passage-money, in most of the colonies no condition being attached to the assistance. In this way the five colonies, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia, and Queensland, have, in thirty years, vastly increased their trade and population, having now about 1,900,000 inhabitants, more than one-third of whom have been fetched from Great Britain by governmental aid.

Foreign Items.

—The Arab insurrection in Mesopotamia is still going on, though by the latest accounts the Turkish troops had several victorious engagements with the insurgents, in which the latter lost a great number of camels and horses. The Turks are well provided with breach-loaders and artillery, but it appears that the nomad tribes in the desert between Bagdad and Damascus, which are only nominally subject to the Sultan, give active assistance to the insurgents, who are thus enabled to rally after each defeat. The Governor General, Reschid Pasha, has accordingly received instructions from Constantinople to send an expedition to Palmyra, in order to cut off the communication between these tribes and the Mesopotamian Arabs. A military cordon is to be established for this purpose along the Euphrates.

—They appear to be unearthing a considerable number of horrors just now in France. Besides the body of the elder Kinck the corpse of a man has been discovered at Levallois-Perret with one leg frightfully mangled, which appears to have been sawn with a hand-saw. It is also stated in one of the Paris papers that during the work of demolition rendered necessary by the construction of a new street in the Quartier Saint-Marcel, a cemetery used in the days of the first revolution has been uncovered. Among other human remains was found a remarkably beautiful head of a woman in a wonderful state of preservation. The fair hair still adhering to the skull bears the coiffure in fashion in 1793-4, with twisted and powdered tresses. There is no doubt that the head belonged to one of the victims of the revolutionary tribunal, but it is a singular circumstance that the eyes are covered with a black frontlet. As no mention is made in the chronicles of the time of any one among those executed being blindfolded before mounting the scaffold, this discovery has much puzzled the workmen who have been conducting the excavations. *Le Reveil* says they have sent the head to M. Jules Claretie, who has made the customs and particulars of the revolution his especial study, on the chance of his being able to solve the mystery which at present envelopes this accidental discovery.

—The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a letter from Paris, which it recommends in a leading article to the special attention of its readers. This letter says that since the interview of Prince Gortschakoff with various political personages at Baden and Ouchy last summer, the relations between Russia and the French Government have been growing more amicable. "The Russian Ambassador in Paris was the object of peculiar attention on the part of the Emperor, the French Foreign Minister, and the whole official world; at Constantinople, the Empress Eugenie received General Ignatieff in the most flattering manner, and expressed a wish that all the Russian residents in that city should be presented to her; she manifested the warmest sympathy for them, and received the members of the orthodox (Russian) clergy with respectful attention." This change in French policy, the letter proceeds, became more marked as the time approached for the opening of the Suez Canal. "France is at length convinced that it is impossible to do anything with Turkey, while there is much to be expected of Egypt;" she has therefore determined to modify her Eastern policy, and, if possible, "to draw Austria into the Franco-Russian understanding." But here, says the correspondent, she met with a formidable obstacle in Count Bismark, who was naturally opposed to an arrangement the consequence of which would be the isolation of Prussia. The Count did not lose a moment, but at once set about "compromising Austria in the eyes of Russia and France." In Dalmatia and at Constantinople he found materials ready to his hand, and he used them with extraordinary skill. He persuaded the King to send the Prussian Crown Prince to Vienna, to persuade the Emperor, first, to go to Egypt via Constantinople, thus displeasing France, and then to conclude a treaty with the Sultan for a reciprocal guarantee of their respective territories against Slavonic insurrections, thereby exposing Austria to a serious disagreement with Russia. "Count Bismark's object," the correspondent concludes, "is now partly attained. At this moment the relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg are extremely strained, and a singular coldness prevails between Austria and France."

—An interesting debate took place in the Prussian Parliament on a motion, proposed by the National Liberal party, for establishing a single civil code for all the States of the North German Confederation. This motion was opposed by the Government on the ground that steps are already being taken with this object by the Federal Government, and that the initiative of such a proceeding should not come from a single State. Herr Windhorst also spoke against the motion, which he held was merely a move in the direction of centralization. "The road from Berlin to Frankfort," he said, "is beset with more dangers than that from Turin to Florence. There is nothing to fear from abroad so long as General Moltke lives, and it is only the enemies of the Confederation that can encourage the Government to pursue the proposed course." Herr von Mallinkrodt, speaking on the same side, declared that if the motion were put into execution there would be an end of the principle of the sovereignty of princes, and even of the Prussian Crown itself. He thought the National Liberals were under a singular illusion when they spoke of proceeding "through unity to liberty." They forget that to unite the States of the Confederation under Prussia would be simply to make them into a powerful military, and therefore absolutist, State. The chief supporters of the motion were Herren Miquel, Braun, and Lasker. The former said that the Confederation would lose the right to exist if its power were not increased. "It should be so constructed as to be capable of receiving the nine million Germans who are still outside it." As to centralization, he considered that it was not dangerous to liberty. There was no danger of French centralization being introduced into Germany and Prussia herself was a decentralized power. Herr Braun also pointed out the importance of developing the Northern Bund with a view to the eventual accession of the Southern Germans. "We must," he said, "deprive the particularists of all their strength. If they continue to oppose the will of the nation and ally themselves with foreigners, we will form a united Germany in spite of them." Herr Lasker closed the discussion by stating on behalf of his party that they would always strive to maintain a liberal system in Germany. "We ought not to commit suicide for fear of death. As was said by Count Bismark, the paths of German policy are now so clearly traced that it is impossible to go wrong." The motion was then passed by a majority of 218 to 116.

Incidentals.

—During the month Pittsburg has shipped 10,226,000 bushels of coal—much more than ever before in the same time.

—New Jersey's debt is $3,096,200. In January $160,000 will be paid, in compliance with the law.

—The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has offered premiums of $200, $125, and $75 for treatises on roads and road making, in accordance with an act of the last Legislature.

—The cigar manufacturers in Cincinnati insist that the price shall be reduced from one to two dollars per thousand, and their strike throws about three hundred journeymen out of employment.

—Boston is desirous of making its crooked paths straight, and has voted to widen, extend, and straighten the principal thoroughfares, at a cost of $2,300,000, proposing to proceed with the work at once. The non-execution of the Prohibitory law makes this seem desirable.

—The Californians are very unhappy because the acoustic arrangements of the new Senate and Assembly chambers are so defective that the legislators despair of ever being able to make themselves heard. But surely that is not an affliction without its compensations.

—A man now wealthy says that when years ago he opened his little country store in New Jersey he adopted the practice of selling molasses at two and sixpence per gallon; and so long as he was in trade he never deviated from the figures. It was his advertisement. People for many miles around spoke of him as the man who sold molasses at "two and six," and it carried a sort of reputation into regions where his name did not penetrate, and brought him many customers.

—The proprietor of a drug store in Menasha, Wis., employed a man named Nye to superintend the building of a new store, and Nye, when he felt thirsty, went to the drug store for whisky. His spells of thirst were frequent, and on settlement Nye demanded an itemized account, and then entered a complaint against the druggist for retailing liquor without a license. The men of Menasha, indignant thereat, administered a coat of tar and feathers to Nye, and thereby brought disgrace upon their town and Nye nigh unto to death's door.

—"Albion," in the N. Y. *Times* advises English youth to remain in their own country, rather than to seek situations here as bookkeepers, salesmen and clerks. The American youth, he says, are by education better fitted as a rule for such positions here, and naturally will have the preference shown them by intending employers; and, speaking from experience, he advises those who have served in London counting houses, etc., to let well alone, and to refrain from emigrating to these shores, "where a premium is set only upon the mechanical and laboring classes."

—George Peabody must have been a great heart-smasher in his youth, and his path must have been strewn with broken pledges. Nearly every State claims a lady once young who might have shared his great fortune with him. Rhode Island is the latest to put in this claim. The lady in this instance gave up Mr. Peabody, with his wealth and brilliant prospects, and married her "young American lover, with a moderate income;" but "her fair cheeks lost their roundness and grew wan and pale; her lovely eyes had a mournful wistfulness that touched every heart"—and must have been very gratifying to "the young American lover" with a "moderate income."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	7:23	Moon Rises	2:22
Sun Sets	4:40	High Water	10:32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Boston	Dec. 14
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Venezuela	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Dec. 18
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Dec. 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Halifax	Dec. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Dec. 30
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Cella	New York	London	Jan. 1
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Halifax	Jan. 11
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 1
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in their regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, Bath, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr New Nation, Carlisle, 1 day from Hancock's Bridge, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

A foreign barque, with foremast and mainstpmast gone, was seen off Brandywine Light on Sunday morning; supposed to be the Ægir, from Liverpool 21st Oct. Reported by Geo. Conwell, pilot.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27.—At the Breakwater, schrs Gersh Banker, from Para, Brazil; Morgan C.; and Glover Bird, Capt. Swinerton, of the Banker, reports the brig Erie, from Boston for Mobile, in lat. 33 30, on the 22d inst.

Wind very heavy from NE.; foggy and raining hard. Thermometer, 46.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence for Charleston, was passed 25th inst., 10 A. M., by the James Adger, at Charleston.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 26th inst.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, at New York 26th inst., from Chester, Pa.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, 10 days from Ragged Island, at New York 26th inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, sailed from Ragged Island about 15th inst. for New York.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schrs S. V. W. Simmons, Williams; L. & A. Babcock, Smith; and E. H. Naylor, Naylor, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs J. M. Richards, Irving, and Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 23d inst.

Schr Clara Smith, Smith, hence, at Savannah 22d inst.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.

Schrs Daniel Mershon, Ayres, from Lynn, and J. Maxfield, May, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst. The D. Mershon sailed again next day.

Schr Lizzie, Frambes, hence, at Bridgeport 24th inst.

Schr J. O. Patterson, Sculi, hence for Gloucester, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Middle Buoy in Pumpkin Hill Channel, an entrance to Charleston harbor, broke adrift in the gale of the 17th inst.; will be replaced as soon as the weather permits.

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER' made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRES GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

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PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers. GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, MRS. S. A. BRANSON, No. 140 South EIGHTH Street. Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthsim

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WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are warranted equal to any made.

VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, PINEAPPLE, CINNAMON, ORANGE, CLOVES, NUTMEG, BITTER ALMONDS,

Prepared at A. Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 232 North SECOND Street. Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 5 mwfsmrp

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE OF First-Class Rosewood Pianos, AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO., WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwfim

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 2½ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 25 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co., GROCERS, Broad and Chesnut Sts., AND Seventeenth and Arch Sts., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of Fine Teas and Coffees, Flour, Fruits, and all rare and choice articles pertaining to a Family Grocery Store.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Fine Teas of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods of the very best qualities at the lowest prices.

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will meet the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom. 12 2 thstulm

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES, BEST QUALITY RAISINS, ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.

Every description of Fine Groceries.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, 11 7½ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE. ERRAPINS $15 PER DOZEN. 9 25

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 27 m 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND RO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28 ½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 Noon.
City of Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN		STEERAGE	
To London	$100	To London	$35
To Paris	105	To Paris	40
	115		47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 6 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 25 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!! What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city. No. 144 North SIXTH Street, 12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall, W. A. HENRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Conveying Gas furnished. [11 17 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. 14 PERFORMANCES, ONLY $15. SUBSCRIPTION OPENS THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. The regular sale of tickets will commence THURSDAY MORNING, at the Academy of Music, and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 28 tf

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, By Universal Desire, THE CHRISTMAS BILL REPEATED. Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, in three acts, CHRISTMAS EVE, OR, THE MISER'S DREAM. LAURA KEENE as.....LITTLE TOM Also, the Great Fairy Piece of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Doors open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8. CHAMPAGNE; OR, STEP BY STEP. Written by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE, will be postponed for a few nights, owing to the great success of the two Plays. THE DAYS WE LIVE IN, a comedy in five acts, by a member of the Philadelphia press, has been accepted.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 28, Fourth and last week of the eminent artiste, MISS BATEMAN, who will appear for the third time in her great original character of LEAH, in the celebrated Play in five acts, of LEAH. Leah, her original character.....Miss BATEMAN Supported by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Virginia Francis. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 1, 1870. ONLY BATEMAN MATINEE. When will be presented THE LADY OF LYONS. Pauline.....MISS BATEMAN

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 7¾. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, LITTLE DORRIT. Or, Scenes in England and Rome. With new Scenery and Great Cast. Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Clennam Mrs. E. D. WALLACE as.....Little Dorrit Aided by the full company IN PREPARATION—LITTLE EMILY. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—MR. LARRY TOOLEY, Ethiopian Comedian. PROF. DODD and his wonderful Performing Dogs. MR. HARRY LESLIE, the Hero of Niagara; Mad'lle Laqo, Mad'lle Bertha; Harlequin Tom, Fairy of the Lake; Mad'lle De Rosa. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique. MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2½ o'clock. THIS AND EVERY EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe. Wish a Happy, Prosperous, New Year to All. IMMENSE BILL FOR THE HOLIDAYS. First Time—Comic Festival, Found

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The tone of the British press on the Alabama claims, with its explanations, its sophistries, its efforts to evade the responsibility, its air of injured virtue, and its evident feeling of uneasiness, is in melancholy but amusing contrast to that adopted at the outbreak of the Rebellion and persisted in until it was certain that the British hopes of a divided Union would not be realized. The Alabama, which was despatched with scarcely concealed exultation to destroy American commerce, now returns as a horrible phantom to haunt the dreams of John Bull. If the whole subject could be disposed of without the necessity for a confession of bad faith, Englishmen of all shades of politics would be happy, and the great commotion caused by Mr. Sumner's speech and the rejection of Reverdy Johnson's treaty was more a howl of disappointment than anything else. It was thought that the whole matter was now practically settled and done for, and in a manner that gave England a more than equal advantage, and the fine old gentlemen of England eat their dinners with a calm satisfaction at having so easily rid themselves of a troublesome job. To have all the diplomacy bestowed upon the question come to nothing, and those dreadful claims fastened once more on his shoulders, was more than English nature could bear. The excitement has died out, however, and the reopening of the negotiations is now the question of interest before the public in both countries. Mr. Fish's able and logical statement of the case has of course attracted much attention in England, and the London *Times* promptly comes forward to answer his arguments. By the cable we are told that the *Times* charges Secretary Fish with arguing that England should apply different principles to America than to any other nation; that Great Britain should have let the Union have arms, and denied them to the Rebels, and should have legislated, if necessary, against the latter. Now the *Times* knows perfectly well that the American Government has never asked of England more than it was entitled to on the plainest principles of international courtesy and justice. Secretary Fish charges that England made haste to recognize the Rebellion, for the express purpose of aiding it in every possible manner, and that during the entire contest every effort was made to encourage it and to supply the Rebels with the means of carrying on the war. Our own perception of what is just and right in such a case has just been exemplified in the case of Cuba. We have refused to recognize the Cuban insurgents because they have not done enough for themselves to give us a reasonable pretext, and we have consequently been compelled to prevent them from purchasing arms, while allowing their adversaries to do so without let or hindrance. Our sympathies are warmly with the Cubans, but the circumstances are such that we can extend them no practical assistance. This is just the opposite of the course pursued towards us by England, and the attempts at explanation and apology on the part of the English papers will deceive nobody, although they doubtless please the particular public to which they are addressed.

THE LADS REMANDED FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE TO THE PENITENTIARY.

About ten days ago, two boys were convicted of larceny and sent to the House of Refuge. The officers of that institution, however, returned them to the Court as incorrigible offenders, when they were sentenced by Judge Paxson to confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and ten months. The case has excited considerable comment, but the reason for the action taken is not generally understood, and as the attendant circumstances serve to illustrate some of the defects of the existing system for the repression of crime, we shall give a brief recital of them here. Both the young criminals in question had previously been inmates of the House of Refuge. One of them (Muldoon) was committed in June, 1867, for incorrigibility and larceny, upon complaint of his mother, and he remained in that institution until September, 1869, when he was given up to his mother, who was then a resident of Baltimore, by order of the Board of Managers, with the expectation that he would accompany her to that city. Instead of taking this course, however, he ran away on the morning after he regained his liberty, before he had been taken from this city, and in company with the other young criminal (Cluff) and other associates, he commenced the series of petty thefts which subsequently resulted in his arrest and conviction. Cluff had been committed to the House of Refuge in May, 1867, upon complaint of a police officer, setting forth that he had run away from his home, and was in the habit of keeping bad company. In October, 1869, he was bound to a farmer residing near Titusville, New Jersey, but after remaining there a few days he ran away, returning to this city to rejoin his criminal associates, to commence with them a series of larcenies, and to be concerned with his former companion in the House of Refuge in the thefts for which they were jointly convicted. When these boys were remanded back to their former quarters, on the 11th of December, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the fact that they did not receive a gracious reception is, under the circumstances, not at all surprising. They had each spent more than two years in that institution, during which time they had exerted an unfavorable influence upon their associates by their incorrigible conduct. Every form of treatment authorized by the rules had failed to exercise a good influence, and kindness and severity had proved alike inefficacious. They were repeatedly guilty of the most insubordinate conduct; they had made several efforts to escape, and had even attempted to set fire to the buildings. The total inadequacy of the discipline to meet their cases is also shown by the fact that their release, after a comparatively long confinement, was instantly followed by a return to evil courses, when there was no pressure of want or necessity impelling them to crime. The indisposition of the managers of the House of Refuge to deal further with such intractable material was strengthened by the fact that the white male department of that institution is now greatly overcrowded, and the difficulty of disposing properly of such dangerous inmates was thus greatly increased. Justice to the hundreds of well-disposed boys under their care, therefore, seemed to require the managers to return Muldoon and Cluff to the court for a reconsideration of their sentence. But the most striking feature of the case is the fact that the boys themselves desired and expected that they would be committed to Moyamensing Prison. While they considered the restraints of the House of Refuge irksome, they despised its punishments, and refused to even make promises of future amendment, boldly announcing their intention to resume a criminal career as soon as they regained liberty, but meanwhile expressing a wish that they would be able to rejoin some of their older associates in that bummers' paradise, the County Prison. It appears to have been a matter of deliberate calculation with them that this was the worst punishment that could befall them; and, in view of the opportunities it afforded for idleness and criminal associations, its attractions furnished a very fair balance to its terrors. We understand that when they learned that they had been sentenced to the Penitentiary, they were overwhelmed with sorrow, and they seemed then to comprehend for the first time that a punishment which they seriously dreaded was in store for them. And yet, in the present state of our criminal institutions, it was really an act of humanity to send these boys to the Penitentiary. If there had been an intermediate institution, a House of Correction and Employment, in which they could have been placed under more vigorous restraints than those imposed in the House of Refuge, that would have been the most appropriate place to confine them. But in the absence of this much-needed auxiliary to our penal system, the only approximate substitute had to be sought in the Penitentiary. The County Prison is for young lads, especially, a fruitful nursery for idleness, vice, and crime. In a moral sense it might not inappropriately have Dante's inscription placed over its portals, for a vast proportion of its convict inmates are speedily placed beyond the reach of reformatory influences. In the Penitentiary, incorrigible lads, or hardened criminals, may be taught virtuous and industrious habits, but in the County Prison the old evils and corrupting influences against which prison philanthropists have protested for centuries are perpetuated.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

It is only a few weeks since we heard that the Chinese Government had ratified all the principal treaties concluded by Mr. Burlingame's embassy. Now there come advices from China, by way of San Francisco, informing us that a new translation of Mr. Burlingame's credentials has been made, which show that he is accredited to the Western nations as to lesser States and without plenipotentiary powers. The British merchants of Hong-Kong and Shanghai appear to find an immense deal of satisfaction in procuring new translations of Mr. Burlingame's credentials which will serve to throw discredit on his mission, and this rumor is very much like the one started last summer to the effect that the Imperial Government had rejected the treaties concluded by Mr. Burlingame. This was promptly proved to be false, and the men who set it afloat for their own selfish ends were then, as they apparently are now, ignorant of the fact that Mr. Burlingame's two secretaries are both accomplished Chinese scholars, and are perfectly competent to interpret the purport of his credentials. Mr. Burlingame is engaged in a noble effort to have China recognized as a nation entitled to the respect of the civilized world, and to do away with the barbarous and savage policy that has been adopted towards her for so many years, by England especially. His principal adversaries are a set of selfish traders who fear that their gains will be decreased if the Chinese are recognized as having rights that white men are bound to respect. Mr. Burlingame has succeeded in his mission, and there is a prospect now that a new era will commence for China that will give her people a better chance to understand what the beauties of Christianity and Western civilization really are.

BRITISH INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Report of the British Commissioners of Internal Revenue for the year ending March 30, 1869, gives the following figures. The excise duties summed up as follows:—

Spirits	£10,511,550	Chicory	£21,628
Malt	6,302,418	Sugar, home-made	747
Hackney Carriages	102,416	Sugar, used in brewing	63,370
Stage	35,556		
Railways	486,142		
Licenses	2,649,237		
Race horses	9,263		£20,173,288

In addition to this the receipts were from stamps, £9,481,010; from taxes, £3,450,310; from income tax, £6,184,166, amounting in all to £39,268,782.

Duty was charged upon 22,692,353 gallons of spirits, and the number of gallons consumed for the "stomach sake" were 21,019,670. The report states that in England there had been but a slight decrease in the consumption of spirits, while in Scotland and Ireland it has been very marked. The decrease in Scotland amounted to 670,871 gallons, or 12·3 per cent., and in Ireland to 426,052 gallons, or 8·3 per cent. The foreign spirits entered for home consumption exceeded that of the previous year by 69 per cent. The exports of spirits from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,331,054 gallons, of which the United States received 102,235 gallons, the West Coast of Africa 291,514 gallons, and France 10,662 gallons. During the year 1061 detections for illicit distillations were made, and 5 unhappy individuals were convicted of the heinous crime of removing spirits without license. The number of detections in Ireland decreased from 3575 to 1666, the high price of barley and oats, we are informed, being the immediate cause of this satisfactory result.

The Commissioners state, "that the conversion of the assessed tax on dogs into a license duty, though it has occasioned an enormous amount of trouble, has been, on the whole, a very successful measure. The whole number of dogs licensed from January, 1868, to January, 1869, was 907,488, and the amount of duty, £226,872, at 5s."

The income tax in England is assessed in the following style. We quote from the report:—"Mr A.—I see that Mr. B. is not in the assessment for either a horse or a carriage, though you know that he keeps both. Assessor (who is the principal butcher in the village)—Well, sir, you must not be hard on a poor man like me. Mr. B. is my best customer, and if I were to charge him, after so many years that he has gone on without paying any tax, he would give all his custom to X, at once."

There is a refreshing simplicity in this that will be appreciated by some of our officials, who will appreciate the motives of the butcher even if they do not seek to emulate him.

CONCERT-ROOM PROPRIETIES.

As the days grow short, violinists tune their fiddles. Apropos, this homily.

No one who has been at many concerts has failed to observe one characteristic of them all. Were they big or little, public or private, classical or *plain English*, sacred or profane; were they enjoyable or tiresome, conducive to dreams of heaven or to many wakings to drive from the roof outside the window "cats" that were not there; did the melodies heard at them return only in our especially happy moments or in our especially wretched ones; in all of these supposed cases, we are sure, one fact was present: there were always some men and women in the audience so resolved upon the success of the occasion that they must needs beat time with foot or cane incessantly through every movement, in order that the players might not get "out" and the music be spoiled. It mattered not whether the foot were covered with hobnailed boot or delicate slipper, whether the cane were an ell or an inch in diameter, these self-constituted "leaders" pounded away as vigorously as the real "leader" flourished his baton. Unlike this latter gentleman, however, they seemed to be wholly unconscious of the changes from *forte* to *piano*, in which the music abounded, and no doubt considered the *rallentandos* to be errors on the part of the orchestra (which would "drag" in those places), while they judged *accelerandos* to be unwarrantable hastenings of the time. Everywhere, except perhaps where the sound reached *fortissimo*, the "bang, bang, bang" of the boot or cane was distinctly heard.

Now, it is doubtless a good thing to love music, and an excellent trait of character to be willing to support it; but we cannot all be musical directors. "*Non omnia omnibus dantur.*" We of the audience must be content to listen: this is our part in the division of labor. Mrs. Oleum, therefore, who goes to all the "chamber music," must be grateful that she has the money to pay for twenty tickets, of which she uses but four or five, must pay for her tickets with beaming countenance—for is she not patronizing a noble art?—and either stay at home or *put her feet to sleep*, if she will come. Mr. Oleum, her husband, who finds the music "horribly heavy," not the lively inspiring melodies of *La Grande Duchesse*, should by all means leave his cane at home, or else absorb both it and himself in determining how much petroleum he will buy the next day. At the end of the evening, he can join in saying how wonderfully the artist plays, and how "high" the music is, but let him keep that stick quiet. The poor fool who sits beside him, still as a mouse, lest he lose one note of the wonderful harmony, and heaves a sigh when the piece ends, as if relieved of a heavy strain on his nerves, has his duty to perform, but Mr. Oleum need simply feel grateful that he is not "as this publican," and keep his walking staff quiet.

The nuisance of which we speak grew so unbearable last winter that genuine amateurs began to despair. The pedal players came to all the concerts, and were not to be tired out. Except in some few movements, whose time was too intricate for their comprehension, they religiously marked every accented beat of each bar, and in one case so forcibly as to attract the attention and laughter of the very players. If any one doubts what we say, let him go to the next concert and listen. But he must leave his own cane at home, and wear thin-soled shoes, for he is, in all probability, one of the would-be directors. If, when his fault is observed, he finds it incurable, let him buy all the tickets as usual, but go only to brass-band concerts, where he may hammer with both feet and cane, and never be heard.

The Debt of Ohio.—The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio shows that the total receipts of the sinking fund of the State during the past year have been, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $895,651·50. The disbursements on account of the debt have reached $618,309·50, leaving a balance, on November 15, of $277,342. The funded debt of the State outstanding November 15 was $10,016,581·36, consisting of $9,614,756·50 payable at New York, and $401,825·36 payable at Columbus, the capital.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1 8 7 0!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

WILL BE

VIGOROUSLY PUSHED

FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

OF THE OLD YEAR.

STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES!

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING

BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES.

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — AT COST!

All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out, for We will Carry None of This Stock Over.

It is the Finest in Philadelphia, and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever,

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 10 26§

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical.

It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes.

It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public.

Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine.

All machines warranted.

Call and examine. [12 24 6t

SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works.

Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 6t

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, AND WINES, BALANCE OF STOCK OF G. W. MIDDLETON.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday last a large portion of the above extensive and desirable stock of fine liquors remained unsold, and will be disposed of on

WEDNESDAY next, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by Powell & West, Auctioneers, at their rooms, No. 28 South FRONT Street. 12 27 3t4p

ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4,

to be given at MUSICAL FUND HALL, NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets. 12 27 4t DANIEL C. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE CHRISTMAS JUBILEE OF THE LUTHERBAUM SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Southwest corner of TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7½ o'clock. Come. 1t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 22 60t

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.

12 28 11t W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.

12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES

FRESH DAILY, AT

12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 9, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 25, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tu1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.

12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 25 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2262 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 28 12t CHAS. F. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, 12 28 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, Dec. 23, 1869.

The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease.

12 24 6t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.

Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, 12 16thstu8t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, 1223 City Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 3t J1 6 10§*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, 12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 11t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuth2t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,

12 23 20t. Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, 12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, 12 14 23t Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on

MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN S. WILSON, 12 20 12t Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY, 12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 3§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! OVERCOATS!!!

GO! GO! GO! GOING!!

DOWN WITH THE OVERCOATS!!
DOWN WITH THE
Prices of all Clothes!!

Rockhill & Wilson,

The Public Benefactors, and the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE,

Offer to men of moderate means, and to Boys of all sizes and weights,

The whole of their ample stock of
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!

At a Reduction

OF

THIRTY PER CENT!
THIRTY PER CENT!!
THIRTY PER CENT!!!
THIRTY PER CENT!!!!

An immediate examination of our stock will serve your interest, and will produce a combination of astonishment and satisfaction to every examiner.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES,

In Great Variety, Always in Store.

ALSO,

Fine Sherries and Madeira Wines.

Perfectly Pure Port,

Vintages of 1830, 1847, and 1865.

PURE BRANDIES, CORDIALS, and FINE CIGARS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

11 29 PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ETC.

Importing House of Objects of Art, Established by Vito Viti in 1815.

We are now receiving from Italy several finely executed Italian Marble Monumental Statues, Italian Marble Garden Statues and Vases, finely executed Italian Statuary Marble, Gallery Works of Art, Italian Marble Monuments, Alabaster Vases, Columns, Groupes and Statuettes, etc., which we are offering at the lowest importing rates.

VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons),
Importers,
12 28 31 j3 149 South FRONT Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

WANTS.

WANTED—$1000, AS A LOAN FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The Subscriber having lately started in business, so far has found it prosperous and bidding fair to continue.

A want of capital prevents him from securing advantages which would evidently result in the success of his undertaking.

The amount mentioned above would be sufficient, and could only be received as a trust, with payments to be made at 30, 60, or 90 days.

The security given will be the subscriber's notes and a life insurance policy. With the above understanding an opportunity is offered to advance the welfare and success in business of the applicant, by addressing "WALTER," at the office of The Evening Telegraph. 12 27 6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 2§p

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15ftu§] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

PHILADELPHIAISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
OFFICE "EVENING TELEGRAPH."

If I were asked to express, in as few words as possible, my opinion of the City of Brotherly Love, morally and architecturally considered, I should say, "Philadelphia, you're a brick!" Human beings generally may be manufactured of common and unmanipulated clay. With the Philadelphian the clay is always burnt. He walks on bricks, he lives in bricks, he gazes upon bricks—he *is* a brick!

These thoughts were suggested to me on my first view of Philadelphia after an absence of twenty years in the suburb of New York. I arrived here at 5 o'clock on a dismal Sunday morning, having been detained several hours on the road by an interesting smash in the Trenton depot. The train which left New York at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening was followed at full tilt by the one which left at twenty minutes after 9. The first train arriving at Trenton, halted a while to "liquor up." Train number two apparently disapproved of this proceeding, and came thundering in and improvised a collision before half the sleepy passengers well knew what had taken place. I must do the engineers the justice to say that the thing was extremely well done. There was no hit-or-miss about it. The rearmost car, as is the fashion with the Great Locomotive Contortion Act, escaped without much damage. It was the antepenultimate car that suffered most. Half of it was knocked into splinters, and the roof was jammed forward over that of the car in advance. One old man had his eye cut; one mild-looking young man, with a broadbrim hat on, sustained a similar injury in his hand; one of the stokers had his ankle severely sprained. My own injuries are serious, and I intend to sue the company for assault and battery with intent to kill. My hat (one that I greatly prize from the fact of its having been in the family for several generations) sustained a compound fracture of the skull; and my umbrella (which I never trust out of my possession on account of its being a borrowed one) had several ribs—I mean whalebones—broken, and was severely injured by the escape of water from the ice-cooler. Owing to there never having been any water in th spout when I put it up there, it had not got quite used to the article.

Passing over the bricks—and in a pedestrian sense I have passed over many of them since I have been here—I might remark that the first thing I noticed in this strange city was the impossibility of meeting a Quaker. It may be unnecessary to inform my readers that in New York Philadelphia is always spoken of (with profound respect) as the Quaker City, and that that *sobriquet* is considered synonymous there with everything that is loud, fast, progressive, and enterprising. I expected to see all the houses painted grey, and all the drinking utensils with broad brims to them. I expected to see every other woman with a coal-scuttle bonnet on; but the nearest approach to this coal-scuttle arrangement is the ash-barrels that adorn the side-walks, and which are a very touching and beautiful arrangement. At the theatre I was confident the principal *danseuse* would twirl her thumbs instead of her legs, and I have secretly maintained that the strongest invective to be heard from the mouth of any bootblack at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets was "Thee Little You, thee!" in place of the visual maledictions which garnish the conversation of the *gamins* of Gotham.

During the thirty hours in which I have remained in Philadelphia I have met one Friend, and he was so extremely *un*-friendly in appearance that had any one told me he was the Mayor's Pet, or a fugitive from Wall street, New York, I should equally have believed him.

There are various points of contrast between Philadelphia and New York. One of them is that you have no Big Fence, and are not going to have any new Post Office. I hear nothing about a bridge to Camden, an Underground Railway, a Pneumatic Tunnel, and an Elevated Railroad. In Philadelphia I neither hear of nor see these things. In New York I hear of them all the time, but I don't see them. Neither does anybody else. Then again you have no Sorosis—which rhymes with No-Go-Sis—the very thing it has proved to be. I think the Philadelphia Press Club—a noble contrast to the Bohemian tagrag arrangement in New York—ought to be counterbalanced by a feminine fraternity, a sororal sodality of that kind, to save it from literary lopsidedness.

If there is one thing in Philadelphia I admire more than anything else (and is it necessary for me to say this is the case with almost every object brought to my notice?) it is the mules on Market street. For the first time in my life, however, I felt the absence of a sympathy which I could not find, and I have already telegraphed to Mr. Bergh to come on here at once. On more than one occasion he has been seen weeping on Broadway, and, when questioned, all that could be got out of him was the solitary word, "Alexander!" As Mr. Bergh was well-gloved at the time, the suspicion that he might possibly be alluding to the kid fist-coverers known as Alexander's, at once fell to the ground. (N. B.—A horse fell to the ground simultaneously.) Upon further investigation it was found that he referred to the historical Alexander, who had handled the gloves so well that at an early age he wept for more worlds to conquer, and that he was likening himself to that lachrymose hero. I beg to inform Mr. Bergh that I have found another world for him. It exists on Market street, and is populated by mules, who writhe under the *batons* of relentless Balaams.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The music-loving public of Philadelphia have certainly not had a surfeit of Italian opera for the past two or three seasons, and with the attractions that Mr. Maretzek offers, the Academy of Music ought to be crowded every night during the brief season of fourteen performances that is announced to commence on next Monday evening. The price for subscription tickets is certainly remarkably low, and at but a little more than a dollar for reserved seats for each entertainment, there is no excuse for lovers of the opera not indulging their tastes. Mr. Maretzek will introduce to our public a new tenor, Signor Lefranc, who, if report speaks truly, is one of the finest voices that has ever been heard here. Madame de Briol, another new artiste, is said be a dramatic singer of unusual ability, and with Miss Kellogg, Signor Ronconi, Signor Reyna, and others, there is every reason to expect that the performances will be up to a high mark of excellence. In addition to the artists already announced, Signor Lotti, the tenor, who has just arrived in New York from South America, has been engaged by Mr. Maretzek, for his season in this city. Among the attractions of the season will be the production of Rossini's great opera of *William Tell*, with handsome appointments, and with Signor Lefranc in the *role* of "Arnoldo." The new opera *Pipele*, by Ferrari, with Miss Kellogg as the heroine, will also be brought out. The sale of subscription tickets will continue to-day and to-morrow at Trumpler's.

AT THE CHESNUT the dramatiza tion from Dickens, under the title of *Christmas Eve; or, The Miser's Dream*, makes an effective holiday performance. It will be repeated this evening for the last time, with the fairy piece of *Beauty and the Beast*.

To-morrow a new play, written by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron, entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step* will be brought out.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Leah."

On Monday next the grand military drama of *Not Guilty*, by Watts Phillips, will be brought out. This piece had a great success in London when it was first performed last winter, and as the management of the Walnut are making unusual preparations to produce it in handsome style, it ought to prove equally attractive here. This scene is laid in England and India, and the drama is said to be full of incidents of the most exciting character.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Wallace's drama of *Little Dorrit* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of comic performances will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the pantomime of *The Old Woman who Lived in the Shoe* will be repeated this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

IS IRELAND "IRISH?"

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

"In the seventy years which have passed since the Yellow Catechism was written, Ireland has almost emptied herself of those who issued it. They are Fenians in New York or Montreal, but not in Cork. Their place is filled, more than they are willing to acknowledge, by imported small farmers from Scotland and the lower English shires."—EVENING TELEGRAPH, *Dec.* 27, 1869.

Paragraphs similar to the above are constantly going the rounds of our newspapers. Editors are expected to know everything; but they do not, and it is truly wonderful they know so much. Ireland is as much an enigma as a woman, and, of course, as difficult to comprehend. A few years ago the London *Times*, for some purpose or other, asserted that Ireland was being filled up with English and Scotch farmers. This statement was immediately accepted as fact by the press of this country. Was it true? A little research will tell.

From the filing of the first petition under the Encumbered Estates Act, in October, 1849, to the month of August, 1859 (it is only under the operation of this act that the land of Ireland in moderate farms changes hands), £25,190,839 worth of land was sold (over $125,000,000 in gold).

The Irish bought £24,100,780. The English and Scotch, who were said to be buying up all the land in Ireland, bought £1,090,039. The proportions are stated in Appleton's Encyclopedia" as being £22,000,000 and £3,000,000; but the figures given here are carefully collected from "Thom's Official Directory" for 1861. The reason of the mistake in the "Encyclopedia" is apparent; many of the English and Scotch purchasers failed to comply with the terms of sale, and the lands in such cases remained unsold, or were sold to Irish purchasers.

It would thus appear that Ireland was likely to continue "Irish."

Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1869.

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MARRIED.

GUNN—RENNER.—On the evening of the 26th instant, by the R. S. Rev. Father Welsh, CHARLES GUNN to Miss SALLIE, daughter of the late Samuel Renner, both of this city.

RAGAN—McNEILL.—December 27, 1869, by Rev. James Crowe, No. 2245 N. Second street, JOSEPH RAGAN and Miss TILLIE McNEILL, both of this city.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—On the 27th instant, Captain DANIEL BANCROFT, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and General Wayne Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 German street, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

ROSMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Christmas morning, of diphtheria, MAUD, the only child of Dr. John Gaul and Elizabeth L. Rosman, aged 4 years and 4 months.

FREED.—On Monday morning 27th instant, Mr. ANTHONY FREED, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1203 Pittzwater street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Evangelists.

GOODWIN.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES P., son of Charles P. and Mary L. Goodwin, aged 22 months and 7 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 420 Franklin street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

GRAMBO.—On the 27th instant, HENRY GRAMBO, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1447 Cemac street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LARNED.—On Sunday morning, the 26th instant, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William Henry and Matilda C. Larned, in the 19th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1923 Chesnut street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LEATHERMAN.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ANN C., wife of John Leatherman.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 133 N. Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MULLIN.—On December 26, Mrs. SARAH MULLIN, in the 88th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel Mullin, No. 1321 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SHOURDS.—On the morning of the 24th instant, LIDIE MAY, eldest daughter of Captain John P. and Rachel Shourds, in the 12th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRANER.—On the 26th of December, Mrs. NANCY TRANER, in the 61st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Friendship Grove, No. 1, F. D.; Washington Conclave, No. 1, D. of M.; Lincoln Association, No. 9, P.; and Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 2, M. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 Mickle street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, December 30, at 1 o'clock.

WEAVER.—On the evening of the 25th instant, THOMAS M. WEAVER, only son of Peter V. Weaver, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1423 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday, December 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

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BLONDES.

It was while the mania for blondes was at its height as a novelty, that there appeared in Paris a little book which deserves to be remembered as illustrative of a period in social history not yet passed away. The work in question—which is from the pen of M. Ausone de Chancel—is called "Le Livre des Blondes." It has a machinery of narrative, but its object is to place blondes in a relation to the universe never assigned to them before, and one which has never been suggested even by that advanced body the Anthropological Society.

The narrative may be soon disposed of—all, at least, except the *denouement*, which is naturally reserved for the end—and with this arrangement far be it from me to interfere.

In the first chapter we are introduced to one Maurice de Fregeneuil, a rich young gentleman inhabiting a beautiful estate in Angouleme. To him comes, with a letter of introduction, one Albert de Revel, another rich young gentleman, who is travelling with an object with which we are soon made acquainted. There is, it appears, a skeleton in the visitor's cupboard, the nature of which he communicates to his new friend on the second day. Albert is rich, as has been said, but he is threatened with abject poverty, for he has inherited his entire fortune from an uncle upon conditions which he has not in the course of nearly two years been able to fulfil—and two years was all the time allowed him. He was to marry, but he has not been hitherto able to find a wife. A strange difficulty, you will say—as Maurice indeed said—for a handsome member of the *jeunesse doree*. But the difficulty is the uncle's, not the nephew's, and this is how it arises.

Albert must, in order to retain his fortune, marry, within the time so nearly expired, a young lady of a beauty minutely described, and of which the chief characteristics are a skin brilliantly white, and hair of a gold color, long and abundant. He would have found little difficulty, as his friend suggests, in finding such a person in England or Germany; but the uncle insists that the lady shall be French, and in France beauty of the kind is comparatively rare. He had met with some who might have suited, but there are always exceptional conditions in the way: and what seems to be more important than all, he did not particularly care about blondes, his tastes inclining rather to brunettes. Still less, too, does he share certain theories of his uncle on the subject of race, which he truly describes as of very extraordinary character; and in order that Maurice may see that he is not unreasonable, he reads to him a treatise in which the eccentric testator has embodied the said theories for the benefit of his heir.

The basis of this heterodox old gentleman's system is this:—That white people—that is to say, the extremely fair—were the originals of divine creation, and that dark people, in proportion as they are dark, have come from fallen angels. In his illustrations, however, he applies this theory only to the female sex, believing a blonde woman to be the being most nearly allied to divinity. The blonde, in fact, belongs to the sky, and the brune to the earth. In support of the principle he ransacks history, both sacred and profane, in order to show that all the most illustrious and lovable ladies, from the earliest period to the present time, have been blonde, while those who have the lesser claims to those distinctions have invariably been brune. He traces them through the poets of ancient and modern times, and through the most celebrated works of fiction.

Beginning at the beginning, he tells us that Eve was blonde, the brune being a new Eve, born out of Eden. She belongs properly only to the paradise of Mohammed, where the houris are represented with a specialty for black eyes. Carrying the idea through the heathen mythology, he informs us that the Venus Urania—the celestial Venus—was blonde, while the Venus Melania—she of Corinth—was brune, as her name denotes. According to Pausanias, the statue of Venus Urania was of gold or of ivory, and for her attribute she had at her feet a tortoise, symbol of secluded life; that of Venus Melania was of bronze, sitting on a goat with gilded horns, indicative of adventure. The sons of these goddesses—Eros and Anteros—had the respective characteristics of their mothers.

The author guards himself, however, against giving the Venus Melania as a symbol of the brune in modern times. The mind purifies the flesh. Sappho and Cleopatra he cites among great women of antiquity who were brune, but redeemed themselves by their sacrifices. In short, as he explains, one may be brune in the body and yet have in the soul all the delicate sensibility of a blonde. This beautiful type, he reminds us, has not escaped Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who says in his "Confessions:"—

"Mad'lle de Breil etait une jeune personne a peu pres de mon age: bien faite, tres belle, rres blanche, avec des cheveux tres noirs, et, *quoique brune*, portant sur son visage cet air de douceur des blondes auquel mon coeur n'a jamais resiste."

And not only, says our author—writing, be it remembered, for the eccentric uncle of Albert—never resisted, nor even tried to resist, this air of sweetness of the blondes, but the blonde was the type of his ideal of beauty, as immortalized in his Nouvelle Heloise; and he adds, after bringing Balzac in support of his idea, that Madame de Warens, "cette premiere initiatrice de Jean-Jacques," was blonde, while the beautiful Venetian, "qui, faute de mieux, le 'renvoyait aux mathematiques,'" was brune.

Aurora—I follow the author in taking the illustrations at random—was a blonde as well as rosy goddess, but Night was decidedly a brune; and crowned though she were with diamonds, no woman would be willing to pass for her personification—even for the sake of her crown. The Graces, too, were all three blondes, as must be admitted on the authority of Homer, who makes Anchises take Venus for one of them. And the Graces, as the author points out, become very important persons when symbolized as the three Christian Virtues. For Thalia has Confidence, the diminutive of Faith; Aglaia Elegance, the affirmative of Hope; Euphrosine Prudence, the intelligent reserve of Charity. The Nymphs, he adds, were blonde; but the Fates and the Eumenides—both of the night—were brune.

But there is no need to accompany the author through the Mythology. That blonde beauty was the beauty *par excellence* of the Greeks he shows by examples from the poets—notably that of Helen of Troy, on the authority of Homer. The Greek brunes, he adds, stained their locks with a yellow tincture, or powdered them with gold dust; and often, by a curious caprice, the blondes stained their eyebrows and eyelashes with black, which explains why Helen is said to have had black eyes, and why we find this kind of beauty celebrated by some of the poets. The type, like the ideal of beauty, was the blonde. The Judgment of Paris was the judgment of all antiquity. It was the blonde Phyrne that inspired the two greatest artists of Greece. In Egypt it was the blonde Berenice who, to invoke the favor of the gods on Ptolemy, consecrated her hair to Venus. Passing to Rome, the author cites from Horace, Propertius, Tibullus, and others, numerous examples of the blonde beauties whom they celebrate in their poems. He admits, however, that their golden tresses were for the most part borrowed—and this homage to the blondes of course delights him the more.

All false adornments—and especially false hair, which was still worn of a blonde color by women—were condemned, the author goes on to say, by the fathers of the Christian Church. But the barbarians who invaded Rome brought flaxen or red hair with them, and so the color became naturalized! Dantes Beatrice had blonde tresses, as everybody knows, and the great heroine of the "Jerusalem Delivered" was also a blonde. "This portrait of Armida," says the author, after quoting Tasso's description, "was that of Eleonora d'Este. Unhappy Tasso!—happy, perhaps!—it drove him mad!" Ariosto, he adds, did not lose his head for Angelica, but he would probably have been prepared to stake his life in her cause. It was while the age was under the influence of these poets that Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgogne, instituted the order of the Toison d'Or, in honor of his blonde mistress.

The champion of the blondes devotes a great deal of laudation to Heloise, as introducing a considerable improvement in her sex. Before her example of devotion to Abelard, no woman, he assures us, had ever loved. He is naturally envious to claim her as his own, but unfortunately he has never been able to find any details of her personal appearance. That she was beautiful is all that he has been able to ascertain. There is an old engraving in the library in the Rue Richelieu, which is supposed to represent her, but this is not to be depended upon. "I know not, therefore," he adds, "whether Heloise was brune or blonde; but I would wager that she was blondy, or else a brune with blue eyes."

In his next chapter he sets to work to show that from the time when woman ceased to be a slave and became a queen, however brunes and brunettes may have reigned over men's minds, blondes have always reigned over their hearts. Taking the Troubadours in support of his proposition, he quotes from Raoul, Comte de Soissons (thirteenth century), the lines beginning:—

"O belle blonde!
O coeur ci gent!
Perle du monde
Que j'aime tant!"

Hastening on to "the age of love, of pleasure, and something of chivalry, of art, of poetry, of royalty of every kind, in short, of which Francis the First—the gentleman, the gallant, the poet, the chevalier, the artist, was the king"—he says that in that age all France was amorous of green eyes—at least, according to Ronsard:—

"Je veuil l'oeil brun et brun le teint,
Quoique l'oeil vert tout la France adore."

The poet declares himself opposed to the popular taste in favor of Marguerite de Valois, the king's sister, who was brune with blue eyes; but "bon sang ne peut mentir," and another day he said to another mistress:—

"A cette jeune Grecque a qui ta beaute semble
Comme tu fais le nom."—*Helene.*

Then we are reminded that in an epithalamium on the marriage of Madeline of France, daughter of Francis, Marot wrote:—

"Brunette elle est, mais portant elle est belle."

Among the other "proofs," as the author calls them, of his proposition, we find an allusion to green eyes in connection with blonde hair, and the two are, we believe, always associated. (Becky Sharp, by-the-way, is an illustration in our own time.) Laborderie makes the heroine of his "Amie de Cour," a coquette and courtly lady, say:—

"Je mettais peine a porter proprement
Mes blonds cheveux et mon accoutrement,
A posement conduire mes yeux *certs*
Pleins de douceur, ni peu ni trop ouverts."

From Mellin de Saint-Gelais, Joachim Dubellay, Louise Labbe, "la belle cordiere," Remi Belleau, Claude de Pontoux, and others, he quotes verses in praise of blonde beauty, showing its high appreciation among French poets. Then he proceeds to give us some specimens from that curious book called "La Paule ographie"—written in praise of a ladp of Toulouse called "la Belle Paule," by Gabriel Minut, and printed at Lyons in 1587—from which it is evident that the lady in question, unlike the Toulouse ladies in general, had golden locks. The author—who certainly ought, from the enthusiasm with which he writes, be an authority on the subject—declares, moreover, that it is impossible for any woman to be beautifnl except under this condition. "La Belle Paule," by-the-way, he describes as the most beautiful lady that ever existed; but his *dictum* may be accepted with some reserve, considering that, as the author tells us, "the Superlative was born in Languedoc or its environs, and has never been expatriated;" in illustration of which historical fact he tells us a story which, as it is about a white horse, may not be considered out of place.

An officer of Languedoc had lost a horse, and his grief took such a hold upon his southern excitability that he gave forth his lamentations at table in this style:—

"My beautiful horse! You know the white one? So beautifully white—more white than a swan in alabaster! So beautiful—the most beautiful of all Algeria! And young—the most young in the regiment! The most—ah, well! it is dead!"

"Dead!" interrupted a companion. "What a pity! But you have this to console you—that it is quite dead; the most dead of all horses; that there has never been a horse so dead as he!"

The belle Paule, however, must have been something remarkable in the way of beauty, for we are told that she exhibited herself every Sunday on her balcony in order that the assembled people of Toulouse might see her at their ease, as the admiring crowd could not be kept within due bounds in the streets without the interference of the authorities.

Our author, alluding to these pleasant difficulties, incidental to the life of a blonde (there are blondes and blondes, by-the-way, and the belle Paule was, it seems, a *blonde argente*), mentions the fact that another blonde—Mad'lle Sophie Gay, afterwards Madame de Girardin—was the cause of an *emeute* at Lyons. The populace surrounded the house in which she was staying; she had to shut the windows for her protection, and then they all competed for the privilege of gazing at her through the panes of glass. She would have been the most beautiful woman—that is to say, the most beautiful blonde of her time—if there had not been another. This other was a Venetian countess who was called the *Biondina*. All Venice sang nothing but the *Biondina* while she was in the City of the Hundred Isles.

The blonde Ninon, says our author, alluding, I suppose, to Ninon l'Enclos, observed of a young gentleman who had no memory, that it was all the better—he could not tell anything. Our author pleads the same cause on his own account, for closing his quotations from the beauty-market of the blondes. But he adds another batch of women of fashion, of rank, of mind, or of beauty, who are to be included in the category. Agnes Sorel was blonde, Diana de Poitiers was blonde, Gabrielle d'Estrees was blonde, and Marie Stuart, "whom the brune and jealous Elizabeth caused to be decapitated," was blonde also. And then he quotes, from Brantome, a description of the unhappy Queen of Scots' hair, as displayed on the scaffold, forgetting recent researches into history, which declare the same hair to have been a wig. But however this may be, Marie Stuart was undoubtedly a blonde, so he has a right to make her his own. He adds, too, some other illustrations, which I am bound to record. The first wife of Henry IV—la belle Margot—was, he confesses, brune, but he adds that her ivory arms were one of her great attractions, and also the fact—if it may be so called—that all her pages were blonde, and that she made them shave their heads in order to provide her with tresses of the color most admired. Among other illustrious ladies he cites Anne d'Autriche, blonde; Henriette d'Entracques, blonde; Marie de Bourbon, Duchesse d'Orleans, blonde; Elizabeth de Fraine, Reine d'Espagne, blonde; Henriette d'Angleterre, Duchesse d'Orleans, blonde; the Duchesse de Chevreuse, blonde; and blonde, he adds, was the beautiful Duchesse de Longueville, of whom the great Rochefoucauld wrote the well-known verse:—

"Pour meriter son coeur, pour plaire ses beaux yenx,
J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je l'aurais faite aux dieux."

Mad'lle de Montpensier, painting her own portrait, describes herself as having hair *blond et d'un beau cendre*, with blue eyes and a vermilion mouth. Of the three races of Mazarin two were brune and the third blonde. And to show how blonde beauty was accepted at the Court of France, it is stated that Madame de Motteville in her Memoirs, speaking of the brune Soyon, maid of honor to the Duchesse d'Orleans, said that she might have declared, like the Sulamite: "Je suis noire, mais belle?"

Our author does not fail to note that the ladies in the last century in France who were not blonde, wore wigs which made them appear to be so. And he adds that, besides the *blondes du perruquier*, there were others who were blondes by nature—as Madame de Sevigne, who invented a blonde coiffure; Mademoiselle de Lavalliere, who invented another; Madame de la Fayette, who was blonde, and Madam de Maintenon, whose *blonde chevreux* was not the less beautiful because it was celebrated by the Marquise de Chevreuse, her first lover, in somewhat mediocre verse.

Under the Regency—at that epoch of materialism—the brunes were in the ascendant. Such is the cause and effect traced by our author; and he traces the decline of noses—which are always great in great men—to the general decadence of the age. But I will not follow him into his conclusions upon this subject, nor into his profound reflections upon the association of the revolution with physiognomy in general. My business is with the blondes. I should not omit to mention, however, that he notices the assumption of blonde hair during the revolutionary period. And he adds:—"The blondes are the incarnation of poetry; the brunes are the poetry of the flesh."

The eccentric old gentleman who is responsible for all these ideas brings them to a rather alarming conclusion. The human race, he says, whatever its present degrees of color, will one day all be black. The dark peoples have led the way, the light peoples will have to follow them, and the universal negro will be the result. There is no need to trace the theological and scientific causes alleged, as we can credit the conclusion just as well without them. But it is time to tell what happened to the young gentleman to whom the manuscript was committed—whose fortune depends upon his marriage with a miraculous blonde beauty within a certain time.

Albert has been well advanced in his readings, which are resumed from day to day, when he suddenly announces to Maurice that he has seen, during his walks abroad, a young lady of wonderful beauty—blonde, and, as it appears from his description, answering all the conditions prescribed by his uncle. His imagination takes fire at the idea which naturally suggests itself. But Maurice implores him to moderate his transports. The young lady, he says, is Louise de Gerac—the early friend of a cousin of his—and he is himself in love with her. It is true that the cousin—Madeleine de Fregeneuil—is an earlier love; that he has been devoted to her from his childhood. But he loves Louise, and cannot choose but abandon himself to his inspiration. He asks, therefore, from Albert a promise, on the honor of a friend, that he will not cross his path. Albert necessarily consents, and meets the two ladies, who are present from time to time at the reading of the manuscript. The addition to the society causes some embarrassment at first to Albert, as Madeleine is a brilliant brunette, and is not likely to feel flattered at the theory of the eccentric uncle. But Albert assures her that the argument is to be accepted in a Pickwickian sense, "or words to that effect," as far as the French language will allow, and the young lady takes the reflections of the author in very good part. As the readings proceed, Albert finds himself taking more and more interest in the young lady, and at last pays her attentions of a marked character. He is in great danger indeed of flying in the face of his uncle's injunctions, and ruining himself for Madeleine, when his friend steps in to save him. Maurice, it seems, has seen, not without jealousy, the attentions of Albert to Madeleine, and at last avows that he has mistaken the nature of his feelings for Louise. He believed that he felt towards her as a lover; but since he has learned to love Albert as a brother he has discovered that it is only as a sister that he loves Louise. It is Madeleine, and Madeleine alone, whom he owns as the mistress of his heart.

Nothing could be pleasanter than the arrangement suggested by this altered state of affairs. Albert is more than willing to transfer himself to Louise, and Louise is happy to meet him half way. Madeleine, too, who has never swerved from her early love, is delighted to secure him. So, after a little mystic talk about affinities and so forth, the book closes with a very proper moral—the blonde gentleman being married to the brune lady, and the blonde lady to the brune gentleman. As for the theories of the eccentric uncle, not one of the party, you may be sure, cares a straw about them; and the reader who has accompanied me thus far will doubtless agree that they come to a very proper conclusion.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE HOLY GRAIL AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L., Poet Laureate, etc. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. Philadelphia agents: Turner Brothers & Co.

The Arthurian legends have had a powerful fascination for many of the English poets, and although their influence is by no means as great as might have been expected from the peculiar nature of the subject, a desire to elaborate them into a great national English epic appears to have taken possession of many minds. Spenser gives Arthur a prominent place among the shadowy heroes of his "Faerie Queene," and he seems to have intended to do for him what Ariosto did for Roland in the "Furioso." But Spenser, with his intricate and utterly absurd allegory, unnecessarily obscures his subject, and he altogether lacks the flow of narrative and the story-telling power of the Italian, much as he exceeds him in imagination and delicate fancy. Spenser either totally misunderstood or wilfully disregarded the old legends of King Arthur, and as an Arthurian poem the "Faerie Queene" is scarcely entitled to consideration.

Milton at an early age conceived the idea of making Arthur the subject of a great epic, and although we have "Paradise Lost" as the result of a change of ideas, it is almost a matter for regret that he did not carry out his original intention. It may be considered certain that an Arthurian epic would have a warmth and color that "Paradise Lost" lacks, and that it would not be disfigured by the many absurdities that in Milton's great poems grow out of a want of hearty sympathy between the author and his subject, and that make it appear too often as a mere intellectual effort. Arthur would have given the poet a national subject, a subject that was in every way worthy of his genius, and one that outrivalled the "Iliad" and "Æneid" for incident, character, movement, vividness of color, and grandeur of effect, and that would have afforded him equally as great opportunities as the one he selected.

After Milton, numerous writers have looked into the old romances, drawn inspiration from them, and worked up bits here and there without venturing further; and Bulwer is the only man who has had the temerity to attempt what Milton hesitated to do. His great epic of "King Arthur" has some fine passages, but it is deficient in the qualities that give such a work permanent value, and it is read by nobody. Indeed, it is doubtful whether many of the admirers of this popular novelist are aware that he ever produced such a poem.

Tennyson remains as the only poet who has made any extensive use of the Arthurian romances, and he has succeeded in creating a revival of interest in them that promises to produce good results. In the prologue to the "Morte d'Arthur," printed among his earlier poems, Mr. Tennyson hints at epic aspirations that he found on trial to be beyond his capacity. The "Lady of Shalott," "Sir Galahad," the "Morte d'Arthur," and other fragments show how he experimented from the commencement of his poetical career, but it was not until the publication of the "Idyls of the King," a few years ago, that his designs assumed a definite shape. In these there is an entire abandonment of the epic design, and an apparent purpose of giving a view of the whole Arthurian romance, both as to form and spirit, in the shape of detached and independent episodes, which would nevertheless have a certain relation and harmony with each other. In the "Idyls of the King" the episodes are "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," and "Guinevere." In the work before us Mr. Tennyson relates "The Coming of Arthur," the story of "The Holy Grail," the episode of "Pelleas and Ettarre," and "The Passing of Arthur"—which last is his early poem with such amplifications as are necessary to make it complete. The whole may now, we presume, be considered as a finished work, and as the best that Mr. Tennyson is able to do with his subject. In a prefatory note we are informed that the eight poems are designed to be read in the following order:—"The Coming of Arthur," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Ettarre," "Guinevere," and "The Passing of Arthur." Such a fragmentary work is a practical confession of defeat, but it shows that Mr. Tennyson has had the good taste and judgment to do well what he felt was within his power, rather than to risk failure by attempting too high a flight.

It is to be regretted that he did not complete his design years ago; for while his style has reached a high state of perfection, a falling off in power has been decidedly apparent for several years past, and the new poems in the volume before us will greatly disappoint many of his warmest admirers. In the "Idyls of the King," his story of "Elaine," while it followed Sir Thomas Mallory more closely, lacked much of the peculiar charm that distinguished the more original "Lady of Shalott," Mr. Tennyson's earliest attempt to deal with an Arthurian subject; and in the volume before us the story of the "Holy Grail," in spite of some exquisite passages, appears weak in comparison with the picturesqueness of the half-dozen stanzas written years ago, with Sir Galahad for their subject. The quest of the Holy Grail is one of the loveliest of Christian myths, and in comparing the pages of Tennyson with the compilation of Sir Thomas Mallory, which he has followed, it is surprising to notice how awkward and meagre his treatment of the subject is in view of the abundance of material furnished him. In our yesterday's edition we quoted one of the finest passages in this poem, and we give the following description of the disappearance of Sir Galahad, lured onward by the vision of the holy vessel, as a specimen of Mr. Tennyson's latest style as it appears at its best in this new volume. Sir Percivale is the speaker, and he tells how Galahad sprang along from pier to pier that stretched into a great sea, and that sprang into fire and vanished as he passed:—

"At once I saw him far on the great sea,
In silver-shining armor starry clear:
And o'er his head the holy vessel hung,
Clothed in white samite or a luminous cloud.
And with exceeding swiftness ran the boat,
If boat it were—I saw not whence it came.
And when the heavens open'd and blazed again
Roaring, I saw him like a silver star—
And had he set the sail, or had the boat
Become a living creature clad with wings?
And o'er his head the holy vessel hung
Redder than any rose, a joy to me,
For now I knew the veil had been withdrawn.
Then in a moment when they blazed again
Opening, I saw the least of little stars
Down on the waste, and straight beyond the star
I saw the spiritual city and all her spires
And gateways in a glory like one pearl,
No larger, tho' the goal of all the saints,
Strike from the sea; and from the star there shot
A rose-red sparkle to the city, and there
Dwelt, and I knew it was the Holy Grail,
Which never eyes on earth again shall see."

"The Coming of Arthur" is even more awkwardly told. Mr. Tennyson here departs very materially from Sir Thomas Mallory, and either invents for himself or else follows some version of the legend with which we are not familiar.

The most symmetrical of the new poems is "Pelleas and Ettarre," a subject not altogether the most pleasant that might have been chosen, but important as a specimen of the style of more than one episode of the old romance.

The best thing in the book by far, however, is "The Passing of Arthur," the larger portion of which is familiar to every reader of Tennyson, and which he has never surpassed by any subsequent effort. In this the difference between his old and new style is distinctly apparent, and the additions that the poet has made, while they raise the episode out of the character of a mere fragment, confer no additional beauty.

In looking over these poems it cannot fail to strike any one familiar with the old romance as singular that Mr. Tennyson should have so completely ignored the story of "Tristram and Iseult." Next to the "Quest of the Holy Grail" this is the most important and the most poetical of the Arthurian legends. It is the one that has attracted the attention of poets more than any other, but with the exception of Matthew Arnold no English writer has treated it with marked success. Mr. Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult" is an exquisite fragment, and being a fragment it need not deter another from taking it up. There is a rumor that Mr. Swinburne intends making an effort in this direction, but considering the delicate nature of the subject and Swinburne's well-known proclivities, no admirer of that gentleman's undoubted genius can anticipate such a work from his pen with any feelings of satisfaction. The powerful human interest of the story, however, and the genuine poetical feeling that pervades it would make it eminently suitable for the treatment of a poet of Mr. Tennyson's refinement and delicacy of feeling, and we cannot but regret that he has not forestalled his younger rival by undertaking it.

In addition to the four Arthurian episodes, the volume before us contains seven poems, as follows:—"The Northern Farmer," new style; "The Victim," "Wages," "The Higher Pantheism," "Flowers in the Crannied Wall," "Lucretius," and "The Golden Supper." The last is one of Boccaccio's stories, and it is the best of the four pieces not hitherto published. We are glad to see that Mr. Tennyson has had the good taste to omit the two silly magazine efforts entitled "The Spiteful Letter" and "I stood on a Tower in the Wet," which certainly did his reputation no good, and which may well be allowed to pass into oblivion.

The impression left by this volume is that the poet laureate has passed the maturity of his powers, and that while his taste is more refined, his poetical sensibilities are less vivid, and that we have had the best that he is able to give.

—We have received from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, *Old and New*, the first volume of a new magazine projected by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, and which appears to be intended to occupy the field once monopolized by *The Atlantic Monthly*. The articles are of a more solid character than are usual in the magazines of the present day, but with the superfluity of light literature now before the public there is certainly room for such a periodical as this. The initial number of *Old and New* presents an excellent array of well-written essays on subjects of value and interest by magazinists of ability, and if the policy indicated at the commencement is fully carried out, there will certainly be an appreciative public who will make the venture a pecuniary success.

The Central News Company also send us "Oranges and Lemons," the Christmas number of *Once-a-Week;* "Golden Arrows," the Christmas number of *The Quiver;* "Beeton's Christmas Annual;" *The St. James' Monthly; Temple Bar;* and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for January is handsomely illustrated, and it is filled with interesting stories and sketches adapted to the tastes of young people.

—*The Little Corporal* for January has a handsome new cover, and its contents indicate a desire on the part of the editors to make it better and more popular than ever. Published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, Ill.

—*The Nursery* is filled with pretty pictures and pretty stories, which the very youngest readers can understand.

—"Lee & Walker's Musical Almanac for 1870" contains a list with prices of several thousand musical compositions, with much useful information about musical matters.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received the first bound part of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which comes down to the title "Caldwell." This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable, as it is certainly the cheapest, work of its class published. It gives a vast amount of information in a small space, and the cost of each number is so small that it comes within the means of the poorest.

Mr. Zell also sends us Nos. 79 and 80 of his Encyclopedia, which brings the work down to the title "Creation."

—*The Penn Monthly Magazine* is the title of a new periodical issued under the auspices of the Alumni of the Pennsylvania University. It is edited by Robert E. Thompson, William W. Newton, and Otis H. Kendall, and contains several interesting and able articles.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys and Girls* for January 1.

—Peter E. Abel sends us from his literary curiosity shop, on Seventh street, above Walnut, "The Autograph of Shakespeare," by George Wise. This is an entertaining essay on Shakespeare's autographs, and it is embellished by fac-similes of all the signatures of the great dramatist known to be in existence. The curious feature of the pamphlet is the 4000 ways in which Mr. Wise contrives to spell Shakespeare's name. This *brochure* will be of interest to all Shakespearian students.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:06 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4:00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:25, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¼ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John Patrick Dunn.

The Rev. John Patrick Dunn, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, died at 7 o'clock this morning, at the pastoral residence adjoining the church, after a lingering and painful illness.

Father Dunn had for years past been subject to a disease of the heart, which was liable to call him to his Maker at any moment. From just such another cause the late Bishop Newman was stricken down in the prime of life whilst walking along one of our streets. Father Dunn, however, was granted a longer time for preparation, although it is doubtful whether he could have been better prepared at one time than another, his whole course through life having been that of a true follower of Christ.

Of late his sickness assumed a different shape, and it has puzzled his physician to actually state the true nature of what seemed to be a complication of diseases. Some weeks ago his death was reported, but such was a premature publication of that which at the time seemed, what it has since proved, an inevitable result.

At times of late the deceased prelate improved or appeared to improve somewhat, but his constant answers to his many friends, who took hope therefrom, were, that he would never recover, that the hope was but a false one.

From the outset he resigned himself to death, and awaited the approach of the Reaper with the resignation of a true Christian. He felt that his time had come, and he looked forward to the heavenly recompense he expected to secure for a life well spent with all the assurance of a pure and upright heart.

Father Dunn was one of the oldest priests in this diocese. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1805, and was educated at the celebrated Maynooth College. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, and after being on the mission in Ireland for several years, he came to this country when quite a young man, and locating in Philadelphia, he was stationed at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, above Spruce, where he was associated with Very Rev. Dr. Bauer, (the then) Father Peter Richard Kenrick, now Archbishop of St. Louis, Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, (then) coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church. He built the Church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street, above Second, and being its pastor during the memorable riots of 1844, he made a narrow escape with his life from the infuriated mob.

He subsequently went South, and on his return to Philadelphia was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo at Kellcyville, subsequently of St. Teresa's, Broad and Catharine streets, and finally of St. John's.

As a clergyman he was highly reverenced, not only by the members of his own particular parish, but by all professors of the Catholic religion. So great was his popularity that the mere announcement of his name was sure to fill any place selected for him to lecture in. As an extempore speaker Father Dunn was remarkably successful. Gifted with an extensive store of learning, a voice of that peculiar sweetness and softness of tone for which many of his countrymen have been noted, of a fine figure and graceful movements, he won upon his audiences from the start, and hiswords carried with them not only instruction but effect.

He was a man of great firmness of character, and unusually dignified. He was a member of the Bishop's Ordinary Council, and his opinions carried with them weight and significance. While the entire Catholic community will mourn his loss, the congregation of St. John's will, in a particular manner, regret his decease, as that church was the scene of his more recent active labors in this diocese.

Nor will his loss be felt alone by the Catholics, for during the course of his early career he had made many warm friends amongst our citizens, whose esteem for him as a man will add the more to the poignancy of their grief. RESQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Henry Grambo, Esq.

We chronicle the demise yesterday of Henry Grambo, Esq., who has been long and favorably known in our business community as a gentleman of great energy and business ability, and was much beloved by a large circle of personal acquaintance. Mr. Grambo was brought up in the old established publishing house of Grigg, Elliott & Company, now subceeded by Messrs. Joshua B. Lippincott & Company, and was, on the withdrawal of Mr. John Grigg from the book business, associated with the successors under the name and title of Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Mr. Grigg soon afterwards entered on the banking business in Walnut street, and Mr. Grambo became his cashier, in which position he accepted the cashiership of the Commonwealth Bank on its organization in 1857, and for several years acceptably discharged the responsible duties of that position. Mr. Grambo resigned the cashiership to enter on the real estate business, in which he was not very successful, and recommenced the book and stationery business in North Second street, and was engaged in the establishment of Messrs. Moss Brothers & Co., Chesnut street, from which he started, last December, the book and stationery business at No. 601 Chesnut street, but succumbed to the general dullness in business circles, and after a brief career retired from business. The announcement of his death was quite unexpected.

BURGLARY.

The Robbery at Wiler & Pollock's—How Temptations are Placed in the Way of Burglars.

Very few of the members of this vast community, outside of that peculiar circle called "Reportorial," know anything, comparatively, of the deeds and actions of the rest. Deeds of shame, of theft, of madness, of demonism, and sometimes of nature most horrible, often occur, and the busy public knows nothing, nor even dreams thereof, until the result of perhaps earnest search, and ofttimes arduous labor, is placed before them in the shape of a newspaper account.

What we are about to append below we did not obtain from police records, or individual ambition to appear in print, but on the contrary reached it in the same manner, style, and way that the energetic detective who now has charge of the case hopes and will undoubtedly overtake the principal actors therein, simply by perseverance and attention to business. On Friday morning the dry goods store, No. 49 N. Eighth street, occupied by Messrs. Wiler & Pollock, was entered by burglars and robbed of some $600 worth of silks, in the way of remnants and pieces; that more was not taken no doubt is due to the fact that the operators did not wish to deplete the market. The loss was not discovered until the arrival of the members of the firm at an early business hour. Of course, the affair was at once set down as not only wonderful but atrocious, particularly the latter, but they had yet to have their eyes opened still wider.

The matter was reported to the efficient and successful Chief of the Detective Department, John Kelley, who, without delay, placed the case in the hands of one of his able assistants, Mr. David Gordon. Mr. Gordon repaired to the store, and upon examination was struck, not with wonder, but rather with astonishment, that any firm should have set such a tempting bait before the "set" called burglars. He found that the three burglars, for such is the number supposed to have been engaged, had first tried to bore open a back door, but desisting therein, on account of the noise made in cutting through the sheet-iron inside covering, turned their attention to an iron-barred window.

The window and door are both in the rear end of the premises, reached by an alleyway leading from Eighth street, between Nos. 47 and 49—a place, of course, never visited by the night watchman, whoever he may be. The burglars, on examination, found that the firm had been most kind to them; the bars had been nicely fitted into wooden guards or sills, and to bore a hole in one end and wrench out the irons were but the work of a moment. The centre bar or cross piece was then pulled down, and nothing barred their progress but the window sash. Here, too, the firm had been most kind; upon the inside of the sash was fixed a patent clasp for the proper securement of the same; this had been left unfastened, and all the burglars had to do was to hoist up the sash, walk in, help themselves, and leave. Again, they knew exactly where to find the object of their visit, for on the previous afternoon they had called in the store and had been taken back to this very window in order the better to view a piece of silk. It of course did not suit them, but the occasion suited them to observe where it was taken from and where replaced.

Mr. Gordon knew from the first view that none but experienced "cracksmen" had performed the job, and he also knew that an easier feat they never accomplished. It is not to be presumed that the firm knew anything of the burglary until the discovery of their loss; but it is to be presumed that others will take a lesson therefrom, and not trust for protection to iron window bars fixed in wooden casings.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The crowing hens have a rooster guard.

—Rain again to-day.

—Temperance Blessing to-night.

—The Board of Fire Directors meet to-night.

—The Annette Jans people are again agitating.

—Twenty-five weddings took place here on Christmas night.

—The Northern Soup Society commences distribution to-day.

—The weather of the past few days has proven destructive to the stock of game dealers.

—The Ancient Order of Good Fellows holds its grand session to-night at Sixth and Walnut streets.

—A number of police officers on Christmas received bottles supposed to contain whisky, on opening, it was found to be water. Shameful

MILL ACCIDENT.—John Lafferty, aged fifteen years, had a hand badly injured by having it caught in a carding machine at Bruner's mill, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, yesterday. He was removed to his parents' residence, Bland street, below Vine.

A NUISANCE.—It is now some months since the Patterson bonded warehouses were destroyed by fire, and enough time has elapsed to allow of the removal of all the debris, and for the commencement of a series of new buildings. With the latter this article has nothing to do; with the former a great deal. Instead of a systematized plan having been adopted in the clearing away process, carelessness seems to have reigned. Lumber, stone, bricks, iron, etc., that could or would prove of any future use, have been carefully gathered and hauled away, whilst the remaining portion, fitly styled rubbish, has been allowed to stand in the middle and on the side of South street, to the great annoyance of the neighbors, and the inconvenience of all business men who are compelled to use the street as a public thoroughfare.

The pile of dirt, cinders, old tin, brickbats, etc., covers over one half of the street, and it is with difficulty that a single vehicle can pass. The residents have frequently appealed to the High Constable having charge of the district to have the annoyance removed, and he has as often reported the case to the proper authorities, but, through some unexplained reason, the mass has been allowed to remain in its present condition. If Mayor Fox does not know it, he should acquaint himself with the facts, and at once order that speedy measures be taken for the clearing of the now obstructed street.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INAUGURATION PARTICIPANTS.—The following communications are in response to a letter written to Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Tucker, Esq., of the Reading Railroad, with reference to transportation for those intending to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg. Mr. Addicks can be found at No. 1105 Chesnut street:—

John E. Addicks, Esq.—Dear Sir—Colonel Scott has instructed me to advise you that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will transport societies and organizations desiring to visit Harrisburg to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at a round trip rate of $2. The tickets will be furnished in quantities to the various officials, and we should have a few days' notice to prepare them. Will you please write me as to the numbers proposing to use our line, and refer officers of organizations to this office for tickets?

Respectfully,
HENRY W. GWINNER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

John E. Addicks, Esq.—Dear Sir—The above arrangement applies also to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, by direction of Mr. Tucker.

Yours truly,
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Richard Clark on the charge of assaulting George Dougherty, at Eighth and Vine streets, on Sunday morning. Dougherty now lies in a critical condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The accused was committed for a further hearing.

F. H. Brown was arraigned for having passed forged checks upon various butchers, grocers, and others. He was committed to answer.

The two members of the "Forty Thieves," Thomas Rizar, alias Harvey, and William Matthews, alias Shoey, were committed in default of $1000 bail each.

Andrew Lanigan was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon his mother-in-law, MRS. McAfee, and biting off one of her fingers. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

Robert Ford and James Farley, accused of attempting to commit a burglary at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, a few nights ago, were held in $1000 bail each to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

15 shares Southwark National Bank	$113 50
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	99 75
128 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.	26 12
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common	6 00
500 shares Mineral Oil Co.	¼ cent
1000 shares Leading Creek Oil Co.	¼ cent
1000 shares Dunkard Oil Co.	¼ cent
1000 shares Dorchester Mining Co.	1 cent
247 shares Empire Copper Co.	1 cent
200 shares Empire Copper Co.	1 cent
10,000 shares Beaver Oil Co.	½ cent
10 shares Bank of Northern Liberties	$122 50
Lot of ground, Sylvester street, east of Seventh	325 00

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—An unknown man was instantly killed about 9 o'clock this morning, by being run over by a train of cars on the Reading Railroad, near the Falls of Schuylkill. The deceased was travelling along the track, and had just stepped aside to avoid an up-train, when he was run down by another one coming down. He was about seventy years of age, dressed in grey cloth suit, red flannel undershirt, and had with him a butter-kettle.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Taylor on the body of Susan Develin, who was found dead yesterday at Cumberland and Commerce streets. It was at first supposed that she had died from poison, but a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that her decease was the result of congestion of the stomach.

I. O. W. B.—Patrick Dugan was yesterday held in $500 bail, by Alderman Godbou, to answer the charge of wife-beating. Pat. resides at Front and Church streets, and, whilst under the influence of tanglefoot, yesterday, endeavored to make his wife believe she was a cart-horse and he a teamster.

JUDGE KELLEY will deliver a free lecture at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-second and Locust streets, on Wednesday evening, December 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Field for Enterprise on the Pacific Coast."

POSTPONEMENT.—The performance which was announced to take place this evening at the Amateur Drawing Room has been indefinitely postponed in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Miss F. Durang.

—Mr. Newmarch, the President, raised a question of some interest at the Statistical Society. He proposed that at the next meeting of the International Statistical Congress, the Council should demand the use of the English language as well as the French and German. It seems strange that the language of the chief and most numerous statistical countries should be excluded. England, the States of the Union, the Colonies, and India furnish a copious supply of statistics. In diplomacy the English and American ministers have succeeded in obtaining the recognition of their language for communications addressed by them.

—In a convocation of the University of Oxford recently, a grant of £200 was passed to assist Mr. J. H. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his direction; and a statute was promulgated accepting a proposal made by the same gentleman for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250, in addition to the present stipend; intending to require the keeper to provide occasional lectures on points in archæology, which may be illustrated by objects in the Museum, Mr. Parker himself to be the first keeper under this arrangement. Another decree was also promulgated increasing the salary of the Teacher of Hindostani, which provoked a discussion, in which the proceedings of the Civil Service Commissioners for India were strongly commented upon. A third decree was also promulgated allowing females to be examined by the Delegates of the Oxford Local Examinations.

—The London *Athenæum* says:—Until a short time ago American works on fish and angling were nothing but reproductions of English publications. Indeed, it was a British writer, Moses H. Perley, of New Brunswick, who first gave American angling writers the idea of attempting something new in that department of literature. Mr. Allerton has published in the States a work on "Brook Trout." The party of gentlemen whose exploits are there narrated spent the month of June in the wilds of Northern Maine, and captured in one week nearly five hundred pounds of river trout (the common trout of Yarrell), the largest of which weighed nine pounds. The two latest and best books on American angling, which preceded that of Mr. Allerton, were by G. C. Scott and Thaddeus Norris. They are full of information, and creditably illustrated; and while the former devotes special attention to a purely American fish called the striped basse or rock fish, the latter is the best American authority, in book form, on the art of salmon-fishing in the British provinces.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

☞ DEBATE NOW GOING ON EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at the old Rev. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M., between Dr. GATES, of this city, and Professor FISH, of Massachusetts.

Question. Does the Bible condemn modern spiritualism? Gates on the affirmative and Fish on the negative.

Admission 10c. Clergymen and Reporters free. [12 28 5t

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President has not Changed His Views in Regard to Cuba—The Recently Published Story a Canard—A Purse to be Raised for Mr. Stanton's Family.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The statement that the President is about to change his policy relative to Cuba is not credited, and nothing is known of it by Cabinet Ministers. The story probably originated from an effort which is being made by Congressmen to induce the President to grant the Cubans belligerent rights. Secretary Fish says no information has been received since the President's message was sent to Congress, which would warrant a departure from the line of policy there laid down. Nor is it true that Mr. Sumner has abandoned his objection to the recognition of Cuba.

A Stanton Memorial.

A movement has been started here by admirers of Mr. Stanton to raise a handsome purse for his family. It has the support of several prominent officials, and promises success.

The Alabama Claims.

A recent despatch from Minister Motley states that no indications are given by the British Government for the reopening of the Alabama claims question, nor is there any disposition to renew negotiations.

Minister Motley is of the opinion that the matter will have to be pressed by our Government.

The regular Cabinet meeting to-day was dispensed with, owing to the absence of so many Cabinet officers from the city.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Commodore David McDougall is detached from the command of the Powhatan and ordered to the command of the South Pacific Squadron.

Masters F. M. Gore and Robert Jenfrey, and midshipmen H. McElroy, A. De Blois, and J. H. Cogswell, are detached from the Powhatan and ordered to this city for examination prior to promotion.

Ensigns A. B. Speyers and William C. Strong are detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Benicia.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Bank Deficiency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A statement which obtained currency yesterday, to the effect that irregularities had been discovered in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, proves to be true. The committee now in session has discovered so far a deficiency of $150,000, and the total amount will probably prove much larger. So far no names of the delinquent parties have been made known. The bank officers claim to be fully equal to meet the defalcation.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Money is easier at 6@7. Gold steady and dull at 120⅜@120¼. Stocks dull and rather lower. There are rumors relative to irregularities in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, which cannot as yet be substantiated. One story has it that Mr. E. J. Oakley, the cashier, has allowed his brother Cornelius Oakley, a tobacco dealer, who failed yesterday, to overdraw his account some twenty or thirty thousand dollars; another that the cashier's securities show a deficiency. It is certain there are irregularities, beyond which nothing definite can be said. The officers report the bank sound and solvent.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, 111⅞; do. 1865, do., old, 112; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114⅞; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia sixes, new, 54½; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 48; Cumberland preferred, 25; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86⅝; Erie, 123½; Reading, 99½; Adams' Express, 61⅛; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85⅛; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 86¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales middling at 25½c. State and Western Flour is moderately active; low grades rule quite firm—State, $4 60@6 10; Western, $4 60@6 20; Southern steady at $5 45@10. Wheat firmer; No. 3 spring at $1 17; winter red Western, $1 32@1 33½. Corn dull and heavy; old Western mixed nominal at $1 09@1 10; yellow Southern, 94@96c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 17¼@17½c. Whisky quiet; free, 99c.@$1.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The Maryland Legislature meets next Wednesday week. It is believed Ferdinand C. Latrobe will be Speaker of the House, and William Thompson State Printer. The most important measures will be the adjustment of the capitation tax; approving bills to raise money to repair Jones' Falls; and a loan of one million three hundred thousand dollars by Baltimore to complete the Western Maryland Railroad; also to elect a State Treasurer, Robert Fowler and John Merryman being two prominent candidates.

Deaths of Leading Citizens.

Captain William Wallace; one of our oldest shipping merchants, died yesterday. James H. M. McCulloch, an old citizen, also died of paralysis.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and nominally 24¾@25. Flour dull and the demand light. Wheat firm; prime red, $1 35@1 42. Corn firmer, with small receipts; white, 85@87c.; yellow, 88@92c. Oats, 54@57c. Rye, $1@1 05. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork lower; light, $30; heavy, $31. Bacon—rib sides, 18@18¼c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c.; Hams, 20@21c. Lard, 18@19. Whisky $1@1 01.

FROM THE STATE.

Burglary in Norristown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—The Post Office and tobacco store of Ritters & Co., adjoining, were entered by burglars last night. The fireproof safe in the latter place was blown open, and a small amount of money obtained. The loss to the Post Office cannot easily be ascertained, but it is not very heavy.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

5 sh Ca & Am R	118⅛	400	Reading	s60	wn. 49 61
10 sh Mech Bank	31½	100	do	s	in. 49 61
1000 sh Read R	b15. 49 94	100	do	s	54 t. 49⅝
100 do	c. 49 81	100	do	b	30. 50

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 1st m 6s	100	30 sh Ca & A Se			63
$2000 Vt Cent 2m bs	84	108 sh Penna			54
$2000 City 6s, Old	d b 93¾	100	do		b10. 54
$1000 Pa 6s, 1st se	103¾	200	do		Friday. 54
10 sh Leh V R	53¾	100	do		2d. 54

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

A Terrible Accident in England—During a Panic in a Theatre Eighteen Persons are Killed and Many Wounded—Trial of the Murderer Traupmann in Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

The Austro-Chinese Treaty.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is noticed by the press here; with approval, that the new Austro-Chinese treaty forbids Consuls to engage in trade.

The Alabama Claims.

The London *Times*, considering the claims of the American Government against England, says that the case of the Alabama is the only plausible one presented, and even there the fault is due to the Union cruisers for permitting her to escape. England, therefore, need not fear the resumption of the negotiations, or a reference of the claims to an arbitration.

Tragedy in a Theatre.

BRISTOL, Dec. 28.—During the performance at the theatre in this city last night, there was an alarm among the audience, and in the effort to escape from the building made by the frantic mob, eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

The Trial of Trauppmann.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The trial of Trauppmann for the murder of the Kinck family commenced in this city to-day. The court was densely packed with spectators at the opening of the proceedings.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 28—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for account. 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 85; of 1867, 84⅛; 10-40s, 83. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 99¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 72f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4 P. M.—Cotton closed heavy. Uplands, 11⅛@11⅜d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export, and 500 for speculation. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d.@ 8s. 5d.

LONDON, Dec. 28 | 4·30 P. M.—Tallow lower. Refined Petroleum lower.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reminiscence of Mr. Stanton.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To show how little expectation of death Mr. Stanton had, it is a fact that the day before he died he sent down to a correspondent's office in Newspaper Row, and asked to have a correct list of those who voted for and against his confirmation sent up to him.

Carrying of the English Mail.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, left this morning for New York to endeavor to transfer from Cunard and German Lloyd's steamship line to some other line the contracts for carrying the English mails. This arises from the fact that the above-mentioned lines have struck for higher rates of tariff for transporting the mails.

FROM NEW YORK.

Forfeits his Bail.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 28.—J. Fisher, the divorce lawyer, indicted for stealing the judgment roll in the Dalzell divorce case, for perjury, and for other offenses, is said to have forfeited his bail, which was $5000.

—Mr. Harry Moss assumes editorial control of the *Mississippi Democrat*, in Yazoo, in the following salutatory:—"I have been employed, at considerable expense, by Mr. McGinly, to edit this paper, and mean to do my utmost for him to get his money back on the investment. I have no favors to ask in advance of a 'generous public,' for it has been my experience that all the approbation I ever got from any 'generous public' I had to work for.

—A correspondent of a Calcutta paper makes a curious suggestion to tobacco smokers. Alluding to the alleged discovery by a Parisian chemist that watercress is a perfect antidote for nicotine, he says:—"It lately entered into my head to try how some of it dried would smoke. To my great satisfaction I found that, when put into my pipe, after a couple of days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavor of the best Cavendish without the treacle, and it was even stronger than Cavendish."

—A New Orleans reporter was being shown through the Insane Asylum the other day, when he encountered a very pretty blue-eyed damsel, who at once rushed into his arms with the exclamation:—"Oh! my dear husband!" The reporter wished to soothe the agitated feelings of the little unfortunate, and stroked her hair caressingly as he replied:—"Why, my little dear, did you think I would stay away from you?" "No," she innocently replied, "you always liked to kiss me." "But you know you are insane, my dear," he said. "Yes," she replied wearily, "that's the reason I kiss you!"

—L. S. Graves, of Louisville, shot himself in that city a short time ago. He had an insurance policy of $5000 on his life containing the following clause:—If the insured "shall die by his own hand, by delirium tremens, or the use of opium, or in consequence of a duel, or the laws of any nation, State, or province, the policy shall be void." In a suit to recover the insurance, the jury, strangely enough, found for the widow on the ground that the assured was at the time in a momentary fit of moral insanity, which subjected his will and impelled the homicide beyond the power of self-control or successful resistance. The court held that the inevitable act of an insane man who, in that respect, is morally dead, is not in the sense of the law or the recited conditions his voluntary act.

—A writer has recently traced the strange phrase "Over the left" to the records of the Hartford County Courts, in the colony of Connecticut.

"At a County Court held at Hartford,
September 4, 1705.

"Whereas James Steel did commence an action against Bevell Waters (both of Hartford) in this court, upon hearing and tryall where of the court gave judgment against the said Waters (as in justice they think they ought) upon the declaring the said judgment, the said Waters did review to the court in March next, that being granted and entered, the said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, *'God bless you over the left shoulder.'* The court order a record to be made thereof forthwith. A true copie: Test.

"CALEB STANLEY, Clerk."

At the next court, Waters was tried for contempt, for saying the words recited, "so cursing the court," and on verdict fined £5. He asked a review of the court following, which was granted, and pending trial the court asked counsel of the Rev. Messrs. Woodbridge and Buckingham, the ministers of the Hartford churches, as to the "common acceptation" of the offensive phrase. Their reply constitutes a part of the Record, and is as follows:—

"We are of opinion that those words, said on the other side to be spoken by Bevell Waters, include (1) prophaneness, by using the name of God, that is holy, with such ill words whereto it was joyned; (2) that they carry great contempt in them, arising to the degree of an imprecation or curse, the words of a curse the most contemptible that can ordinarily be used.

"T. WOODBRIDGE,
"T. BUCKINGHAM."

"March 7, 1705-6."

The former judgment was affirmed on review.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
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THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
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The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Terr'tory of the U d States 7 0

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

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THE PHILADELPHIA
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Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.
Capital, - $500,000
Established for the Execution of Trusts, Executorships, Etc.; the Safe keeping of Valuables, and the Renting Small Safes in its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chesnut Street.

This Institution will be opened for the transaction business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and intelligence will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden thefts. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

Suitable accommodations are provided for the convenience of ladies.

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Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 per 1000
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